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1863-64

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE.

For 1863-64.

SECTION 1.—*Judicial for* 1863.

In pursuance of the orders of the Supreme Government, this Report has been drawn up for the calendar year 1863 instead of for the official year, as was formerly the practice in this province, but the administrative details of the year under report have been, when necessary, compared with those of the previous official year, as such a comparison (although the statistical data of four months are identical to both periods) is considered to be sufficient for all practical purposes, and because the more strictly accurate comparison with the preceding calendar year 1862 would have entailed an amount of unnecessary labor on the Establishments, not only of this Office, but on those of the District and Divisional Courts, in eliminating from former Returns the statistical details of the particular months which were comprised in the latter year, in order to obtain the aggregate results of the same.

2. The orders of Government above referred to were not received until some time after the close of the year under review, and I therefore consider it right to point out that the state of the files in general, at the end of December, was not perhaps altogether quite so satisfactory as it would have been had it been previously known that there would be a change of system, and that the Annual Returns were to be finally closed on that date instead of, as heretofore, on the 30th of April.

PART I.—*Civil Justice.*

1.—ORIGINAL SUITS.

Original suits.
Appendix A, Table No. 1.

3. Table No. 1 shows the number of original suits filed and disposed of in all the Courts of the province. It will be seen therefrom that during the year under review, the number of suits filed, excluding those which were transferred from one Court to another for disposal, was 7,834, as against 19,129 of the preceding official year. The latter figure must, of course, be considered an entirely exceptional one, as there was during that year a great accession of suits in the Civil Courts of the country, in anticipation of the new Stamp Rules coming into force, as was prominently alluded to in my last Report, but to the above circumstance alone cannot be ascribed the very considerable decrease in the number of institutions in the year under report. The decrease I consider is mainly attributable to the salutary check which has been placed upon litigation by the Rules in question, which require from

plaintiffs the prepayment of an institution fee, instead of leaving it to be decided according to the glorious uncertainties of law, whether any, or what fees or costs of Court are to be charged, and from whom levied; a state of things which is perhaps more in accordance with the speculative turn of mind ordinarily possessed by the natives of this country. The above view is further supported if a comparison of the number of suits filed in the past year be made with that of the official year 1861-62. In the latter year the number was 16,272, or more than double that of the year under review. The reduction in the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Amildars from Rs. 500 to 100 has also been adduced by some Officers as having contributed, in some measure, to the decrease in question, and I have no doubt that the fact of litigation having been made more irksome and inconvenient has had something to do with bringing about the above state of things. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Amildars has, upon my recommendation, been again placed very nearly on its former footing, and I have no doubt the change will result in adding once more to the Talook files.

4. Including the balance of the year before last, the aggregate number of original suits which stood for disposal on the files of the Courts during the year under report was 12,995; of these 11,478, or 88·32 per cent., were cleared off by them in the following proportions, namely:—

By Amildars ...	72·87 per cent. of the whole number disposed of.			
By Assistant Superintendents ...	5·	do.	do.	do.
By Judges of the Bangalore Small Cause Court ..	21·55	do.	do.	do.
By Deputy Superintendents of Districts	·58	do.	do.	do.

5. The percentage of decisions in favor of the plaintiffs to the total number of decrees passed in last year was 61·74, or 14·8 per cent. less than in the year preceding.

Classification.
Appendix A, Table No. 2.

6. The suits instituted during the year under review have been classified, according to their nature and pecuniary value, in Appendix A, Table No. 2. It appears from this Statement that the largest proportion, *viz.*, 6,757, or 82·38 per cent., were suits not exceeding Rs. 100, and that only 397 were above Rs. 300 in value. Most of the suits again, *viz.*, 46·2 per cent., were actions of debt between traders and agriculturists, about one-fourth only of these being secured by stamped Bonds. Actions of a similar description between bankers or traders and each other consisted of 8·7 per cent, thus making the aggregate percentage of suits of this nature amount to 55·1. The suits between master and servant consisted of nearly 10· per cent.

Value.
Appendix A, Table No 3.

7. The aggregate value of the suits litigated during the past year was Rs. 15,84,329-13-4 as against Rs. 23,86,144-13-1 of the preceding year; the average value of each suit in the former year being Rs. 95-11-9½, and in the latter year Rs. 108-2-10.

8. Table No. 4 shows an unsatisfactory result as to the duration of cases disposed of. The average duration was 87 days in the past year, while it was 75 in the preceding one. The reason for this unsatisfactory result, however, is to be looked for in the disturbing causes to which allusion was prominently made in the Administration Report of the preceding official year. These causes, taken in conjunction with the paucity of European Officers to carry out the details of administration and to supervise the local Courts effectually, have unfortunately continued, in a greater or less degree, to impede the operations of the Courts, as well during the latter months of the year under review, as during the first four months of the year referred to in my former Report; but with the measures which have since, from time to time, been adopted to overcome such difficulties as have arisen, and with the increase in numbers, as well as in experience of the Assistant Superintendents who have been appointed during the course of the current year, I trust that it will be found that the defects in the working of the new machinery which have been adverted to will be gradually remedied, if not entirely removed, before the Returns and Reports for the present, or at any rate for the ensuing year, are brought to a close.

Duration of cases disposed of.
Appendix A, Table No. 4.

9. It appears from Table No. 5 that 1,517 cases were pending at the close of the year under report in the several Courts of the province; of these 175 were on the file above twelve months. There were a few cases of considerable standing on the files of the Courts of the Amildars in the Mysore and Cuddoor Districts. Strict orders have from time to time been issued, and will, if necessary, be again and again repeated, with a view to all the old cases being promptly cleared off. The attention of the Courts in general throughout the province has been drawn to the necessity of reducing any outstanding arrears which may have accumulated on their files. It may, however, be as well for me to remark here, in continuation of what I have already stated in the commencement of this Report, that in consequence of the pressing demands, which just about the period when the calendar year closes are necessarily made upon the time and attention of the several Officers in the Revenue Department, in connection with their annual settlement or jumabundee duties under the Ryotwarry system, the Courts, with the exception of those of the former Moonsiffs and purely Civil functionaries, have hitherto been accustomed to postpone the adjudication of their Civil work until after the expiration of the first two months of each year, and consequently the order directing a sudden change of period to be comprised in the year under report, from the official to the calendar year, has taken the Courts somewhat aback, and prevented them from exhibiting either as large a number of decisions, or as favorable results in point of average duration and pending arrears of suits at the close of the year as they would otherwise have done. It will, however, be seen from Table No. 1 that the number of suits actually pending on the 31st of December in the preceding year 1862 was 5,161 as against 1,517 on the same date in 1863.

Duration of cases pending.
Appendix A, Table No. 5.

10. In the year under review the total cost of the suits disposed of in the province was Rs. 27,834-1-4, of which Rs. 15,104-15-0 was the value of the initiatory Stamps, and Rs. 1,359-11-10

Cost.
Appendix A, Table No. 6.

was the aggregate amount of other Stamp paper purchased for Judicial purposes. The average cost per suit appears to have been Rs. 2-6-9, bearing a proportion of 2·53 per cent. to the average value of each case disposed of.

2. Appeal Cases.

Appeals.
Appendix A, Table No. 7.

11. Table No. 7 shows the number of appeal cases filed and disposed of in the past year. The number of appeals actually received, to the aggregate number of cases appealable, gives a percentage of 22·53, whereas the proportion in the preceding year was only 10·9. The result of the appeal reflects even more unfavorably on the quality of decisions passed by the subordinate Courts when it is seen that in 49·8 per cent., or in nearly half of the cases heard in appeal, the original decrees were either reversed or modified in appeal during the year under report.

Duration of cases disposed of and pending.
Appendix A, Tables Nos. 8 & 9

12. As in the case of original suits, the details given in Tables Nos. 8 and 9 do not show satisfactory results as to the duration of appeal suits disposed of and pending. The average duration of each appeal case disposed of was in the past year 67 days, or 24 days more than in the preceding year. The fact of the superior Officers, who are alone entrusted with appellate authority, having had their time much and constantly occupied in carrying out and supervising all the details connected with the re-organization of the administration will account, in some measure, for the above unsatisfactory results.

Execution.
Appendix A, Tables Nos. 10, 11 & 12.

13. In Tables Nos. 10, 11 and 12, the operations of the Courts in connection with the execution of decrees are exhibited. They show an increase both in the number of applications received and in those disposed of. The average time taken for the disposal of each application was 84·4 days.

Miscellaneous cases, &c.
Appendix A, Table No. 13.

14. The number of miscellaneous cases, petitions, &c., which were received in the year under report amounted to 1,26,528, of which there were only 1,665 remaining at the close of the year.

Civil Debtor's Jail.
Appendix A, Table No. 14.

15. There were 71 individuals lodged in the Civil Debtor's Jail during the period under review, but only seven remained in custody at the end of the year. Almost all those who were released obtained their liberty within five months from the date of their incarceration. Only two Civil debtors were imprisoned for six months, and one for nine months.

Fees.
Appendix A, Table No. 15.

16. I regret that the Courts were not able, as expected, to show a fully adjusted account of fees before the close of the year under report, but I do not attribute this fact to any special want of attention to the subject on their part. If they had only been called upon to recover the balance which was outstanding at the close of the previous official year the case would have been different, but they had to collect the additional large amount of Rs. 31,832-3-7, being the aggregate sum imposed, during the year under review, in connection with suits which had been filed previous

to the introduction of the new Stamp Rules, but were actually brought under disposal in the latter year. The whole amount to be realized, including the balance of previous years, was Rs. 50,015-1-4, of which Rs. 35,557-8-11 were collected, and Rs. 1,563-3-3 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,894-5-2 as shown in Table No. 15. The greater part of this outstanding balance consisted of small sums due from parties who had no ostensible means of satisfying the demands against them, and it therefore had to be remitted after formal enquiry in regard to the solvency or otherwise of the defaulters. The institution of an enquiry of the above character, with reference to the numerous parties concerned, is not, under any circumstances, a matter of easy accomplishment. I have, however, repeatedly impressed upon the several Courts the necessity of closing finally and without delay this cumbrous account of fees, and a large sum has accordingly been either collected or remitted since the close of the year.

PART II.—*Criminal Justice.*

Original Trials.
Appendix B, Table No. 1.

17. The amount of criminal work which has devolved upon the different Officers of the province during the period under review was greater than in the year preceding by 1,615 cases and 536 prisoners, but owing to a proportionately larger number of disposals, the arrears at the close of the year reported on have been less by nine cases and 256 prisoners than they were at the close of the preceding year. The percentage of cases disposed of to the total cases received during the year was 98·34.

18. This out-turn of work was performed by the several classes of Magisterial Officers and Sessions Judges in the following proportions, *viz*:—

Amildars	67·24	per cent.
Assistant Superintendents ...	9·9	„ „
Deputy Ditto	5·9	„ „
Superintendent of Police, Bangalore Cantonment, and Sur-Ameen ...	15·85	„ „
Sessions Judges	1·25	„ „

19. The proportion of convictions and acquittals to the total number of prisoners disposed of was respectively 55·37 and 28·38 per cent., while the proportion of prisoners discharged or otherwise disposed of before trial was 16·25 per cent. Of the latter 9·81 is the proportion due to persons discharged after arrest for want of proof, and 6·44 to persons not arrested, the cases having been dismissed after the result of the preliminary enquiry.

Trials conducted with the aid of Punchayetdars or Assessors.
Appendix B, Table No. 2.

20. There were tried in the last year 1,781 cases, or 10·3 per cent. of the whole number disposed of, with the aid of either Punchayetdars or Assessors. I have already alluded in my Report on the judicial administration of Coorg to the subject of employing, under the authority of the Commissioner, Punchayetdars in that province as well as in Mysore in criminal trials other than those which are held by the Sessions Judges. The other particulars

connected with this subject have been detailed in Table No. 2. It is satisfactory to note that only in 3·31 per cent. of the cases, in which the Courts availed themselves of such aid in the disposal of their trials, were the opinions of the Assessors or Punchayetdars set aside, the proportion of prisoners respectively convicted and acquitted in opposition to their verdict to the total number of prisoners who had been subjected to this mode of trial being 1·16 and 156 per cent.

Nature of punishment.
Appendix B, Table No 3.

21. Table No. 3 is a detailed Statement showing the nature and degrees of punishment inflicted in the different Courts of the province during the year under report. I have already explained, in my Report on Coorg, how the punishment of flogging was, during the year, continued in cases of juvenile offenders, both in the provinces of Mysore and Coorg, notwithstanding that the Whipping Act had not then been passed by the Legislative Council of India. As a matter of course the largest proportion of the offenders, namely, 14,872 or 80·6 per cent., were punished by fine not exceeding Rs. 20, either with or without, but principally without, other punishment, the total number who were mulcted in pecuniary penalties being 15,008, or 81·4 per cent. to the whole number convicted. The highest amount of fine inflicted in any case was Rs. 500. The average amount of fine per each case in which the prisoners were punished with fine was Rs. 4-7-0, while the average fine on each prisoner punished was Rs. 2-12-10. Of the prisoners who suffered imprisonment 1,594, or 56·92 per cent., were sentenced for terms not exceeding one month, and 669, or 23·88 per cent., for terms ranging above one month, but not exceeding six months. Thirty-three prisoners were transported for life, and 11 were sentenced to suffer death and were duly executed within the year.

Duration of cases disposed of.
Appendix B, Table No 4.

22. 12,955 cases, or 70·47 per cent. of the aggregate number disposed of, were settled within eight days from the date of complaint, and 3,144, or 18·11 per cent., were cleared off in the same month in which they were received. The longest period during which any criminal case was pending did not exceed four months. The average duration for each case disposed of was eight days.

Date of old cases pending.
Appendix B, Table No. 5.

23. No criminal case was pending at the close of the year which was of a date anterior to 11th June 1863, while the great majority of pending cases were of very recent date.

Appeals.
Appendix B, Table No. 6.

24. It will be seen from Table No. 6 that in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner 26 appeals were received during the year under report from decisions passed in criminal cases by the different Courts in the province, but these, strictly speaking, were not all appeals. The above number includes also such criminal cases as were called for or received for revision under the provisions of Chapter XXIX. of the Criminal Procedure Code. These cases, with the number of appeals received in the other Courts, amounted in all to 50, all of which were disposed of within the year; the average duration being 16·34 days, as will be seen from Table No. 7.

Duration.
Appendix B, Table No. 7.

25. The percentage of appeals received to the total number of cases appealable was ·7. Criminal appeals, which formerly were very rare in Mysore, will doubtless increase as the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code become better known and appreciated. The proportion of original decisions reversed or modified to total cases appealed was 44·89 per cent.

European British subjects.
Appendix B, Table No. 8.

26. The only two Magisterial Officers, not being Justices of the Peace, before whom European British subjects charged with criminal offences were originally brought up were the Amildar of Chenroypatam and Sur-Ameen of the Bangalore Cantonment, as shown in Table No. 8. It is only necessary here to explain, with reference to the fact of the latter Officer having, as will be seen from the Table, punished six prisoners of this description, that before the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code were fully understood, the Officer in question disposed of some charges of a trivial nature, mainly in contravention of local Police and Conservancy Rules, brought against the prisoners, by imposing small fines upon them in accordance with the practice which appears to have formerly, though incorrectly, prevailed in the Bangalore Cantonment in such cases. Of course this practice has since been discontinued, and charges against European British subjects are now only dealt with by Justices of the Peace properly constituted.

Justices of the Peace.
Appendix B, Table No. 9.

27. The number of European British subjects brought before the Justices of the Peace is exhibited in Table No. 9, from which it appears that 127 prisoners, who were for the most part poor and worn out old, but at the same time unruly, Military Pensioners, residing in the Bangalore Cantonment, implicated in petty offences, such as drunkenness, assault, and the like, were disposed of in the last year by European Officers of the above denomination.

Miscellaneous cases.
Appendix B, Table No. 10.

28. There were 1,48,187 criminal miscellaneous petitions, &c., received last year in the several Courts of the province, but only 969 in all appear to have remained at the close of the year undisposed of.

Stolen property and fines recovered.
Appendix B, Tables Nos. 11 & 12.

29. In cases of theft and other offences against property brought to trial before the Courts, the value of the property ascertained to have been made away with during the year under report was Rs. 76,615-2-0, of which Rs. 30,965-15-1, or a proportion of 41 per cent., was recovered. The proportion of fines collected to the total amount of fines imposed by the Criminal Courts during the period under review, added to the balance of the preceding year, shows, however, a much more favorable result, as the sum of Rs. 40,529-6-0 out of an amount of Rs. 43,517-4-10, or more than 93·13 per cent., appears to have been recovered.

Compensation to complainants.
Appendix B, Table No. 13.

30. In 376 of the criminal cases disposed of, a sum of Rs. 2,231-14-0 in the aggregate was ordered to be paid as compensation to the complainants under Section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code during the past year. Strictly speaking,

under the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, the value of property found due to the complainants in criminal cases should form a portion of the fines inflicted in those cases, and when collected should, under the authority of the sentence, be made over to the complainants as compensation under the Section of the Criminal Procedure Code above quoted, but as this rule was not sufficiently understood by the several subordinate Courts in the province, the former practice of making, independently of the punishment of fine, the recovery of the value of stolen property, a part of the criminal sentence passed in the case, appears to have been adhered to in a large proportion of the cases decided in last year, as will be found from Table No. 11 already commented upon. Distinct orders have, however, been since issued to the several Courts on the subject, pointing out the proper course to be followed in such cases.

Amends to the accused parties, and property forfeited or confiscated.
Appendix B, Tables Nos. 14, 15, and 16.

31. Tables Nos. 14, 15, and 16, referring severally to the subjects of the amount ordered to be paid as amends to the accused parties, the property forfeited, and the property confiscated in connection with criminal offences during the year under report, call for no special remarks.

Part III.—*Police.*

State of crime.
Appendix C, Table No. 1.

32. I have already, in my Report on Coorg, adverted to the difficulties which have prevented the Superintendent of that District from submitting, as he had been directed to do, a correct Return of the crime ascertained to have been committed during the course of the year in that province, and to the principles upon which I have, under these circumstances, caused the Table No. 1 to be prepared. The same remarks apply in a greater or less degree to the Police statistics of Mysore, and to the prepartion of Statement No. 1, submitted with this Report.

33. It will be seen from this Statement that 50 per cent. of the whole number of offences fall under the heads of criminal force, assault, criminal intimidation, insult, annoyance, affray, and other offences of a petty character against public tranquillity, and that more than 17· per cent. referred to the offence of theft. It is, however, a subject of regret to notice that during the period under review murders considerably increased beyond the figure of the preceding year. There were 68 cases of this description in the year under report, whereas the number of the previous one was 42. There was likewise an increase in the number of other offences affecting life, as well as offences of a graver character against property. The increase in prices and scarcity of food in some parts of the country have doubtless combined to cause the increase of crime, but I am of opinion that the stricter supervision which has been exercised over the subordinate Officials, owing to the sub-division of the territory into smaller jurisdictions and the increase in the number of Officers, has had a great deal to do, not only in facilitating the detection of criminals, but in ensuring the more correct recording of crime. The subjoined Abstract gives the proportion of the several des-

criptions of offences to the total amount of crime brought to trial in the last year :—

Offences against public tranquillity	13·1
Offences by or relating to Public Servants ...	2·1
False evidence and offences against Public Justice ..	3·8
Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps ...	0·3
Offences relating to Weights and Measures ...	0·4
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals	0·4
Offences relating to religion	0·12
Murder, homicide, suicide and thuggee	0·8
Miscarriage	0·11
Exposure of a child under 12 years	0·04
Concealment of birth	0·04
Hurt	5·6
Criminal force and assault	26·54
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labor	2·19
Wrongful restraint and confinement	0·61
Rape and offences relating to marriage	0·4
Unnatural offences	0·01
Robbery and dacoity	0·6
Extortion	0·2
Theft and receiving stolen property	17·1
Criminal breach of trust	0·5
Misappropriation of property	1·6
Cheating	1·6
Mischief	3·7
Criminal trespass and house-breaking	2·9
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property and destroying of documents	0·6
Criminal breach of contract	0·4
Defamation	0·3
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance ...	10·13
Offences under any other special or local law ...	4·9
Offences under Sections 105, 184, and 192, and Chapters 18 and 19 of the Criminal Procedure Code ..	0·02
Total.. ...	100·

34. The average number of prisoners implicated in each case, and of those convicted and acquitted or otherwise discharged before trial, was respectively 1·92, 1·06, 0·54, and 0·32.

35. The aggregate value of property proved to have been stolen or otherwise involved in criminal offences affecting property was Rs. 76,615-2-0 in the year under report, while the value of property recovered was Rs. 30,965-15-1 ; the average upon these two figures per each case being respectively Rs. 17-1-3 and Rs. 6-14-5.

36. The number of accidental deaths, suicides, &c., which were ascertained to have occurred during the past year is shown in Table No. 2.

Appendix C, Table No. 2.

PART III.—*Jails.*

37. At the commencement of the year under report, there were in the different Jails of the province 1,357 convicts and 243 prisoners under trial. During the year there were 6,329 persons arrested and under trial, who were confined either in the Jails or in the Talook Lock-ups. The number of prisoners sentenced to banishment, imprisonment, &c., and admitted into the Jails during the year was 2,383, which with the number of convicts remaining in the Jail at the close of the preceding calendar year, namely 1,357, makes a total of 3,740 convicts. Of these 2,058 were released on expiry of their sentences, 33 were forwarded to Madras *en route* to their place of transportation, and 160 died during the year, leaving a balance of 1,489 convicts remaining in the Jail at the close of the year. In addition to the above mortality, nine prisoners also died while in confinement under trial. There were 244 persons under trial in Jail at the end of 1863.

Appendix D, Table No. 1.

38. The daily average number of prisoners confined in the Jails of Mysore during the year was 1,579·15. I have been unable to ascertain what has been the daily average number of admissions into Hospital, as the Superintendents have not furnished the necessary details to enable me to institute any satisfactory statistical comparison between the daily number of sick and healthy prisoners; but it would appear from the Returns which have been received that 83·3 per cent. of the prisoners were brought on the Sick List during the course of the year.

Appendix D, Table No. 2.

39. Of the sick prisoners, the largest proportion appear to have suffered from fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery. There were 104 cases of cholera among the convicts and five among the prisoners under trial. All of the latter appear to have succumbed to the disease, whilst 50 or nearly half of the former recovered from its attack.

40. There was a serious outbreak of cholera in the Mysore Jail during the months of April and May, and the mortality was very heavy; but the prisoners having been promptly removed into camp at some distance from the town, the further progress of the disease was arrested. The prisoners in the Jails at Toomcoor and Shimogah were also attacked with cholera, but the mortality, though considerable, was not so heavy as in the Mysore Jail.

41. The actual mortality among the convicts throughout the year bore a proportion of 4·25 per cent., and among the prisoners under trial of ·14, while the proportion of deaths to the total number of patients was 4·73 per cent. among the convicts, and 24·32 per cent. among the prisoners under trial.

42. As I have before shown, in my last year's Report, the Jail expenditure does not pass under my review, inasmuch as the Annual Budget Estimates are prepared and submitted by the Superintendents direct to the Commissioner's Office, and in the same manner all Bills of Establishments and contingent expenditure are forwarded direct to the Accountant. It is therefore impossible for me, under these circumstances, either to check or

Appendix D, Table No. 3.

control the Jail expenditure, excepting to a partial extent by introducing uniformity in the matter of diet, clothing, &c. The scale of dietary has been laid down under my authority upon the urgent recommendation of the medical authorities, and it is certainly an amply sufficient one, erring perhaps more on the side of liberality than the reverse.

43. From the Returns furnished by the Superintendents, it would appear that the total cost of the Jails throughout the province amounted to Rs. 1,27,117-3-11. If the above calculation be correct, then the average daily gross cost of each prisoner to the State was annas 3 and pies 6.

Appendix D, Table No. 4.

44. Among the whole number of prisoners confined in our Jails, nearly 918 appear on an average to have been employed on daily out-door labor in connection with road-making or other public works of equal utility, while the remainder have been employed on menial occupations or other in-door labor within the Jails. The total value of work performed by the prisoners has been estimated by the Superintendents at Rs. 39,120-0-7, which gives a daily average value per working prisoner of anna 1 pies 10½, and of anna 1 per head for all the prisoners confined within the Jails. The above, however, it must be observed, is a nominal estimate of the value of the prisoners' labor, and for its entire correctness I cannot vouch.

45. During the past and present years the new Central Jail has been under construction, and being now nearly completed, it is expected that the prisoners will be admitted into it during the month of September next, after which the whole system of Jail management will, I hope, be placed on a greatly improved and more economical basis, and the prisoners be employed solely on in-door labor and industrial occupations, under which system their general discipline can be more effectually maintained, and the actual profits arising from their labor can be fully ascertained and brought to account.

General Remarks.

46. During the year under report the whole system of administration was re-organized and the territorial and pecuniary jurisdictions of the Courts were entirely remodelled and reconstituted. As the alterations and improvements which were effected at the commencement of the year 1863 were fully detailed in my last Annual Report for the official year 1862-63, it will not be necessary for me on the present occasion to recapitulate them here. It may, however, be as well for me to state that the several reforms introduced were for a greater portion of the period under report only in the course of being digested, systematized, and brought into a state of working order. To the subordinate Officials especially every thing was new and unfamiliar, and it was necessarily some considerable time before they learnt either to appreciate the advantages of the reformed procedure, or to apply themselves readily to master and carry out effectively the revised system. With the change in the scheme of administration, the Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes were simultaneously introduced, and it was some time before correct translations of the latter could be obtained and a sufficient number distributed for the guidance of the District and Talook Courts, and consequently there was, to a certain extent, an amount of uncertainty and delay in the adminis-

tration of justice throughout the province, more especially during the commencement of the year, which has necessarily told unfavourably upon the Statistical Returns of the year under report. Sufficient time has not elapsed to enable one to judge very accurately as to what will be the full results of the change of system, but I look with confidence to see year by year a very great improvement in the administration of justice, both civil and criminal.

47. The Officers, European and Native, have already applied themselves sedulously and zealously to master the details of the Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes, and there can be no doubt that the administration of criminal justice has, in consequence, been placed on a very much more efficient and properly regulated footing than had hitherto ever been the case in Mysore.

48. When the Police Force has been thoroughly re-organized, (a subject which is now specially under consideration, and will shortly after the receipt of certain Returns which have been called for be reported on,) I have every reason to hope that the detection and prosecution of crime will be rendered more secure and certain than they have hitherto been, but I am of opinion that there has already been a considerable improvement in the above respects owing to the increased and more systematic supervision which the District Officers and their Assistants are now enabled to exercise over their subordinate Police Officials.

49. During the past year a complete Code of Rules for the guidance of Amildars in the decision of civil suits was compiled and drawn up partly from the Punjab Rules and partly from the provisions of Act VIII. of 1859, and other sources. These Rules having been translated into simple and intelligible Canarese were printed in the Mysore Government Press (the English and Canarese versions being in juxtaposition to each other) and have been distributed to all the Talook Amildars. The demand for copies has already been very great, and it is probable that a second Edition of the work may shortly be required, unless indeed the early passing of the new Civil Procedure Code by the Imperial Legislative Council for universal adoption by all the Courts of India should render it unadvisable to continue any longer the present more simple but less complete system of Civil Procedure now in force.

50. During the latter part of the year revised Rules for the limitation of suits, based on the provisions of Act XIV. of 1859, but specially adapted to the peculiar arrangements and commercial requirements of the province, were drawn up, and having met with the approval of the Commissioner, were duly notified and published for general information. These Rules were originally intended to come into operation from the 1st August of this year, but it has been recently considered advisable, at the request of the mercantile community, to give a somewhat longer notice of the introduction of the restricted system of limitation, and the Commissioner has accordingly, upon my recommendation, authorized the postponement of the date on which the new Rules are to be brought into effect, from the 1st of August 1864 to the 1st of March 1865. The contemplated introduction of these new Rules will in all probability have the effect of increasing temporarily the number of institutions.

51. During the past year new forms of Returns and Statements of every description have been introduced in the Civil and Criminal Departments, and the whole system of Judicial Records has been revised. Printed forms of every description have been prescribed and furnished for adoption in each Department to all the District and Divisional Courts with a view of curtailing unnecessary clerical labor.

52. In my last Report for the official year 1862-63, I brought to notice that among the most popular and successful improvements in the administration of civil justice which had been effected during that period had been the establishment of a Court of Small Causes in the Cantonment of Bangalore. This Court was instituted, on the 1st of January 1863, in supersession of the former Cantonment Sudder Moonsiff's Court, and has consequently been at work during the whole of the calendar year under report. The opinion which I expressed in my last Annual Report as to the popularity and general efficiency of the Court has been fully borne out by subsequent experience, and I can testify to the high opinion which is generally entertained of the ability and efficiency of the Judges, *viz.*, Mr. Lancelot Ricketts, First Judge of the Court, whose legal attainments and sound judgment have secured for him the full confidence not only of the public, but of his official superiors; and of Mr. Numboor Kristniah, the Second Judge, whose clear head and judicial turn of mind have long marked him out as one of the most efficient and able Native Officials under the Mysore Government.

53. I forward herewith, for the information of the Commissioner, the Annual Report of the Judges of the Small Cause Court, but I have also duly embodied the Returns of that Court in the general Tabular Statements of the Judicial Courts of the territory.

54. I also annex copies of the Annual Reports submitted by the Divisional Superintendents, with the exception of that furnished by Captain Elliot, C. B., for the Ashtagram Division, as it appears from a postscript to his Report that he has already forwarded a duplicate of the same to your Office.

55. It is a matter for regret that, owing to Major Pearse's being obliged, shortly after the commencement of the present calendar year 1864, to proceed to England on six certificate, in two out of the three Divisions into which the Mysore territory is now divided the Annual Reports have been drawn up by Officers who had taken no share in the administration of those Divisions during the year under report, and that they were consequently not in a position to be able specially to bring to notice the services of any of the District or subordinate Officers.

56. The Nundidroog Division was throughout the whole period under report and is still administered by Colonel Dobbs. This Officer, who entered the Mysore Commission before even the late Commissioner Sir Mark Cubbon, is possessed necessarily of a greater amount of local knowledge and a more intimate acquaintance with the characteristics and peculiarities of the native population of the province than perhaps any other Officer now living. He continues to discharge the onerous duties of his office with unabated activity both of mind and body, and with the same zeal which has always actuated him, and I consider that great

credit is due to him for the cordial and energetic manner in which he has applied himself to the task of introducing an entirely new system of administration into that portion of the territory over which he has presided, a task which to many men at his time of life, not actuated by his high and rigid sense of duty, would have proved very arduous and uncongenial.

57. The Ashtagram Division was administered during the past year by Major J. L. Pearse, who had previously for some length of time held the post of Secretary to the Mysore Commission. Although during some part of the year he was more or less prostrated by sickness, he nevertheless labored hard and conscientiously, and with fair measure of success, in the difficult task of re-organizing the system of administration within the limits of his Division, and placing it on a sound and satisfactory footing.

58. The Nugur Division was, during the whole of the past year, under charge of Captain Charles Elliot, C. B., though it has unfortunately not fallen to his lot to submit the Annual Report for that Division owing to his having been subsequently called upon to assume charge of the, in some respects, more important Division of Ashtagram upon Major Pearse's departure for England. In Captain Elliot the Government have a valuable and experienced Officer, who thoroughly understands not only how to perform his own duties, but also to instruct, guide, and superintend the Officers subordinate to him.

59. The Annual Report for the Nugur Division has been prepared and submitted by the present Officiating Superintendent Lieutenant Colonel Clerk, who is an Officer of considerable ability and great local experience, but having been absent from Mysore on sick certificate to England during almost the whole of the year under report, any special notice of his services will be more appropriately recorded in the Report for the present calendar year.

60. As the Superintendents have, with one exception, not felt themselves able, from the circumstances before alluded to, to bring specially to notice the services or individual merits of the several Officers in charge of the Districts or of those subordinate to them, I cannot but feel that it would be a somewhat invidious task for me, on the present occasion, to make any special reference to the respective merits and qualifications of the different Deputy and Assistant Superintendents, more especially when I am aware that one and all have worked zealously and conscientiously, according to their several abilities, in the discharge of their duties, and that some of them have done so to the detriment of their own health.

61. I can cordially offer my best acknowledgments to all the Superintendents of Divisions and to the Officers in charge of Districts for the zealous and efficient manner in which they have conducted their respective duties during the past year, when everything was more or less in a transition state, and when there were necessarily most urgent and pressing calls upon their time and energies. Amongst the Officers in charge of Districts whose names may perhaps be specially brought to notice for commendation are Major McHutchin, who had charge, at different times, of the Toomcoor and Mysore Districts, the latter a

particularly heavy one; Captain J. A. Campbell, who has administered the equally heavy District of Bangalore during the whole period with marked success; Major Puckle, formerly Superintendent of Police in the Bangalore Cantonment, who had charge of Toomcoor, and latterly for a short time of the Shimogah District, and who is an energetic executive Officer and Magistrate; Lieutenant Tredway Clarke, who was in charge of the Hassan District, and is an able, conscientious, and hard working Officer; Lieutenant Cole, who had charge, for a few months, of Chittledroog, but has since been appointed Superintendent of Police in the Bangalore Cantonment. This Officer is deservedly popular with all classes, being energetic, zealous, and accessible to all.

62. Amongst the other Officers who have had charge of Districts during 1863, either as permanent or Officiating Deputy Superintendents, and have done more or less good service, I may mention Captain Gough, who was a promising Officer, but has resigned his appointment, and is now out of the army; Lieutenant Hill, who, after serving for a short time zealously and satisfactorily, was obliged to leave for England on sick certificate; Captain Bruce and Captain Acton, who have worked steadily; and Major Hamilton, a zealous Officer, who has had considerable experience in civil duties, and formerly held charge of one of the largest Districts in the Hyderabad country. During the greater part of the year Lieutenant Charles Pearse held the post of Superintendent of Police in the Bangalore Cantonment, and worked well and satisfactorily.

63. I would beg to state that the Assistants, European and Native, have been more or less in *statu pupillari* during the past year, but have one and all worked to the best of their several abilities, well and studiously. It may perhaps be considered invidious on my part, more especially in the case of the former, who have been chiefly working to qualify themselves for more extensive usefulness by passing the required examination, to mention for especial commendation the names of any particular Officers, but I may perhaps mention that the two Officers who most distinguished themselves at the examination last year were Captain Thomson, the Assistant Superintendent at Mysore, who is now in charge of the Hassan District, and Lieutenant Gordon Cumming, who is now an Assistant in the Shimogah District, but was at that time attached to the Bangalore District.

64. Amongst the Native Assistants I would beg to name, in addition to the Second Judge of the Small Cause Court, whose merits have been already brought to notice, Mr. Kristniengar, Native Assistant of the 1st Class, who is a talented, experienced, and valuable Officer, and one whose services have been recently turned to good account by his being placed in charge of the Colar District; Mr. Sabaputtee Moodelliar, who is an experienced Officer of good judgment and undoubted integrity; Mr. Krishtna Row, an able man and good English scholar; Messrs. Nagabooshun Row and Somasoonder Row, who are brothers, and men of integrity and respectability, whose experience, though hitherto chiefly confined to the Revenue Department, is likely to be turned to equally good account in the Department under my own immediate charge.

65. In conclusion, I would also beg to bring to the special notice of the Commissioner the very efficient assistance which I have received from

Vencata Vurdiengar, the Head Sheristadar of my own Office, on all occasions, and more especially in the preparation and tabulation of the Returns and Statements which accompany this Report. I look upon the above Official, in point of ability and judicial experience, as second to none of the Native Assistants in this province, and as being likely to distinguish himself equally with the best of them if placed in a position of equal importance and official responsibility.

MYSORE, JUDICIAL COMMR.'S OFFICE; *Bangalore, 18th August* 1864. } CHAS. B. SAUNDERS, *Judicial Commissioner.*

SECTION II.—*Revenue.*

1. LAND REVENUE, INCLUDING FOREST AND ABKAREE.

1. Land Revenue.

66. The settlement for the year 1863-64 amounts to Rs. 72,11,020-3-6, showing an increase of Rs. 3,96,508-3-10 over that of 1862-63.

The particulars of increase are given below:—

	Candies.	Coodoos.	Poilies.	Rs.	A.	P.
By Lands on Buttaee tenure being rented on money assessment				97,184	15	11
„ New Lands to the extent of 14,004 being brought under cultivation	14,004	19	12	1,92,892	5	9
„ Measurement of Lands				11,176	10	0
„ Increase in the rates of Assessment				9,970	6	11
Do. of progressive rents				28,671	12	3
Do. in the high rates of prices at which Government grain was sold				53,679	6	2
				3,93,575	9	0
Deduct.						
Lands on money assessment brought under Buttaee tenure				39,471	12	3
Net Increase, Rs.				3,54,103	12	9

Sale of Government Lands.

67. The realizations under this head amounts to Rs. 24,251-1-6, showing an increase of Rs. 12,335-8-6.

Miscellaneous.

68. These items are arranged under the following heads:—

Fruit Trees (Amroye.)	Rents and Taxes on Groves. Orchards and Trees ...		94,501	5	7	
Farms and Licenses.	Lac ...	3,952	2	10		
	Honey and Wax ...	2,736	6	8		
	Iron Furnaces ...	12,950	11	10		
			19,639	5	4	
						1,14,140 10 11

The revenue of 1863-64 is higher than that of 1862-63 by Rs. 9,366-10-5, in consequence of the season having been a favorable one for fruit and other trees.

69. The amount derived from other miscellaneous sources, included in the land revenue, is Rs. 10,914-15-8, as particularized below:—

Amount not entered in the Jamabundy accounts of the preceding year ...	2,919	5	7	
Concealed cultivation	764	6	3	
Cultivation of unclaimed Enam lands	1,895	14	1	
Fees on Coffee Puttahs ...	5,155	0	0	
Sundry items	180	5	9	
				10,914 15 8

being an increase of Rs. 4,632-4-11 as compared with the revenue of the preceding year.

70. 2.—Forests.

Including the following:—

1.	Timber sale ...	75,020	14	7	
2.	Sandalwood ...	2,35,629	13	5	
3.	Seigniorage on Timber and Bamboos ...	43,464	4	9	
4.	Rents of Cardamum and Pepper ...	7,858	6	7	
5.	Jungle pasture ...	15,327	2	0	
6.	Miscellaneous ...	7,889	1	7	
					3,85,189 10 11

which amount is against Rs. 3,56,826-10-9 (including miscellaneous receipts) realized in the preceding year, showing a net increase of Rs. 28,363-0-2.

In the Ashtagram Division the annual auction sales of Timber in April 1864 were a total failure, in consequence of the market being over-stocked by the importation of 7,000 logs to Nugur from the Wynaad jungles, where they had lain for several years pending the settlement of a dispute. In the Nugur Division, however, there has been an increase of Rs. 37,423-2-8 in the sales of Timber, high prices having been paid by purchasers who came from the adjoining territories. In the sales of Sandalwood there has been an increase of

Rs. 48,491-11-0 as compared with the revenue of the preceding year, as shown below:—

In Ashtagram	...	Rs.	7,788	1	9			
In Nugur	...	„	55,834	4	0			
						63,622	5	9
Deduct.								
Decrease in Nundidroog, where a very small quantity only was offered for sale	...	...				15,130	10	9
Net Increase	...	Rs.				48,491	11	0

71. 3.—Abkaree.

Including { Toddy, Arrack, Gunjah.

The revenue under this head is Rs, 8,96,635-5-4 against Rs. 9,43,995-15-6 realized in the preceding year (including miscellaneous receipts), being a net decrease of Rs. 47,360-10-2, which is owing to the operation of the Sudder Distillery system not having been at first understood, and also to the small quantity which was sold in Nugur. In the Nundidroog Division the new system was not introduced until the end of the year.

II.—Assessed Taxes.

72. These comprise the following —

		Rs.	A.	P.
Taxes on Houses	...	1,60,867	12	3
Do. on Shops	...	1,11,009	3	9
Do. on Looms	...	80,387	8	11
Do. on Oil Mills	...	15,419	15	3
Miscellaneous	...	396	0	0
Total	...	3,68,080	8	2

showing an increase of Rs. 4,340-3-2 over the collections of the preceding year, *viz.*, Rs. 3,63,740-5-0, including miscellaneous receipts.

III.—Customs.

73. The revenue derived this year amounted to Rs. 11,33,465-11-0 (including the octroi on tobacco, and miscellaneous collections), as particularized below:—

Halut duty in Nugur upon Soopary at Rs. 1-4-0 on the 1st sort per maund; at 12 annas on the 2nd; and at 6 annas on the 3rd sort.

In the other Divisions a uniform rate of 4 annas is levied upon the article	Rs.	4,62,839	5	10
Do. on Tobacco	„	1,36,293	11	6
Do. on Pepper	„	6,075	13	4
Do. on Cardamum	„	9,752	4	0
Ad valorem duty on other 20 articles ...	„	5,08,988	5	11
Miscellaneous Collections	„	9,516	2	5
Total Rs. ...		11,33,465	11	0

which amount contrasted with Rs. 10,49,840-1-0 (including octroi, &c.,) realized in the preeeding year shows a net increase of Rs. 83,625-10-0.

IV.—Salt.

74. No duty is levied on sea salt imported, but pans for the manufacture of earth salt are rented annually. They produced during 1863-64 Rs. 15,468-5-8, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,901-14-5 as compared with the revenue of the preceding year, which is attributed to a deficient fall of rain.

V.—Opium.

75. In the Ashtagram Division the monopoly of the sale of imported Opium has been let out on contract at an annual rent of Rs. 500.

76. The produce of Opium in this year is maunds 910, valued at Rs. 82,625-14-3. The amount of duty levied on it is Rs. 12,445-13-6.

VI.—Stamps.

77. The revenue derived from Stamps amounted to Rs. 1,56,743-8-0, which, contrasted with Rs. 1,05,671-0-6 (including the penalty on unstamped papers) realized in the preceding year, shows an increase of Rs. 51,072-7-6.

VII.—Post Office.

78. The revenue from the Mysore Anché or Post Office amounted to Rs. 31,003-2-1, showing an increase of Rs. 4,477-4-6 over that of the preceding year, *viz.*, Rs. 26,525-13-7.

VIII.—Law and Justice.

79. The realizations under this head amount to Rs. 74,550-6-4, showing an increase of Rs. 3,313-6-2 over the collections of the preceding year.

IX.—Police.

80. The collections under this head amount to Rs. 11,775-7-11, being a decrease of Rs. 2,991-8-5.

X.—Public Works.

81. There has been a decrease of Rs. 18,291-0-2 in the refunds made by the Department Public Works.

XI.—Miscellaneous.

82. The items of miscellaneous revenue not included in the above amounted to Rs. 97,061-7-10.

Demand, Collections, and Balance.

Demand, Collections, and Balance.

83. The total demand on account of the current revenue of 1863-64, including the municipal fund, amounted to Rs. 1,04,01,745-13-1, of which Rs. 1,03,16,665-5-3 had been collected up to the end of April 1864.

84. Property to the value of Rs. 1,673-3-9 was distrained for the recovery of arrears of land revenue.

85. It is satisfactory to be able to add that the settlement for the year under report has had a marked accession under its several heads, with one exception, *viz.*, Abkaree, as already noted. It is the greatest on record since 1799, showing an increase over that of the preceding year of Rs. 5,47,563-3-4, which is pretty fairly distributed over all the Divisions as shown below :—

Division.	Jamabundy for 1862-63.	Jamabundy for 1863-64.	Difference.	
			Increase.	Decrease
	Rs. A P	Rs A. P.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.
Nundidroog	37,66,183 11 9	39,98,744 1 9	2,32,560 6 0	... .
Ashtagram	26,13,607 11 8	27,14,645 3 0	1,01,037 7 4	....
Nugur	34,33,132 7 1	36,63,184 11 9	2,30,052 4 8	..... .
Total ...	98,12,923 14 6	1,03,76,574 0 6	5,63,650 2 0	.....
Huzoor Commissioner's Treasury	41,258 11 3	25,171 12 7	.....	16,086 14 8
Grand Total ...	98,54 182 9 9	1,04,01,745 13 1	5,63,650 2 0	16,086 14 8
		Deduct Decrease Rs. ...	16,086 14 8	
		Net Increase ...	5,47,563 3 4	

Revenue Measures.

Introduction of the system of Revenue Procedure and classification of cases.

86. The most important measure undertaken during the year has been the investigation of the system of Revenue Procedure, concerning which it may be said that, beyond such practice as had grown up from precedents established on the views of individual Officers, none previously existed.

87. In the course of the year much valuable information was collected from the reports of the Superintendents, who were requested to state in detail the system in each Division, and invited to give their views regarding the most efficacious mode of remedying defects. A set of Rules has accordingly been drawn up, which will come into effect during the present year, and it is hoped be found beneficial in introducing regularity and order in the disposal of revenue business.

88. The condition of the landed tenures does not admit at present of any attempt being made to introduce a Code of Revenue Laws, and the Rules, therefore, do not aim at more than defining the classes of cases to be entertained by each Court, the mode of their disposal, the right of appeal, and the costs incurred.

89. The object kept in view was a clear definition of the different branches of revenue business, between which no distinction was before observed, and the introduction of a uniform system of routine in correspondence, registry, arrangement of records and returns.

90. The principle laid down with regard to the disposal of regular revenue cases or suits has been the free admission to the Revenue Courts of all cases which could be legitimately decided on the revenue side, in preference to referring parties to the Civil Courts, where the cost and delay attendant on the prosecution of suits, coupled with the embarrassment frequently met with in the execution of decrees, are opposed to that satisfactory and prompt decision in revenue matters which is so desirable in the interests both of Government and the ryots.

91. It is unquestionably a difficult matter to decide in many cases whether a suit should be regarded as triable by a Revenue or Civil Court, but where, as in a Province administered like Mysore, the same Officers discharge both functions, the distinction in procedure is practically of little importance, provided that due security is taken for the regular hearing of the case, and for a decision being passed on an investigation as full as would be made in a Civil Court.

92. The Circular in which the Rules are embodied is given in *extenso* in the Appendix. It has received the concurrence of the Judicial Commissioner, and the Officers best qualified to give an opinion anticipate that in its practical working the Rules will be found simple and beneficial.

Revision of sayer and abolition of duty on certain articles.

93. The question of the sayer or customs duty has also been examined, the system revised, and an improved tariff laid down, which came into operation on the 1st June of the present year.

94. The sayer system, on the assumption of the country, was found to be most complicated, artificial, and injurious, and measures were therefore taken to simplify the tariff and improve the system of collection. The number of articles paying duty was reduced, the rates revised, and the Establishments re-modelled at different times, till by a final revision in 1860, the number of articles subjected to custom dues was reduced to 24 and the rates considerably lowered. During the present year the sayer arrangements have been again modified by the abolition of duties, which either press heavily on industry, are vexatious in character, or unremunerative in amount, and the distribution and re-organization of the Establishments is under consideration.

95. The principle on which the sayer system was based consisted in prescribing that the articles subject to duty paid that duty, whether consumed in the Province or exported, and the duty, therefore, might be regarded as an excise, a transit, or an export duty, according to the destination of the article on which it was levied.

96. *Prima faciæ*, the retention of any but frontier Custom Houses appeared objectionable, and the subject was examined with the view of

retaining frontier duties only, to the levying of which Mysore, as a foreign territory, has clearly the same right as the British Government to levy customs at its seaports on articles consumed in Mysore; but on examination it was found that a large revenue would be sacrificed with little corresponding advantage, as the duties were not considered oppressive, and were collected with facility, and attention was therefore given to the reduction of the number of duty-paying-articles and the revision of rates on those continuing to pay sayer.

97. The articles formerly paying duty were—

1. Earth Salt,
2. Sesamum seed, 1st sort,
3. Do. do., 2nd sort,
4. Castor-oil seed,
5. Tamarinds,
6. Chillies,
7. Ghee,
8. Cocoanuts, dry,
9. Gunjah,
10. Opium,
11. Silk,
12. Piece goods,
13. Coarse and white Cumblies,
14. Cotton,
15. Hides,
16. Sheep and Goats,
17. Timber,
18. Cocoanuts, fresh,
19. Betel leaves,
20. Iron,
21. Soopary,
22. Pepper,
23. Cardamums,
24. Tobacco,

of which Soopary and Tobacco produced the largest amount. In fact nearly half the customs revenue depended upon the proper management of the tax on Soopary, an undoubted article of luxury.

98. Thirteen items have now been struck out of the list, and the duties on others revised, producing a tariff which is open to little objection, and in which few reductions can be advantageously made.

99. The articles on which sayer duties have been abolished are—

1. Iron,
2. Ghee,
3. Cumblies,
4. Tamarinds,
5. Hides,
6. Earth Salt,
7. Sheep and Goats,
8. Cotton,
9. Gunjah,
10. Castor-oil seeds,
11. Sesamum seed, 1st sort,
12. Ditto, 2nd sort,
13. Chillies,

and the Circular conveying instructions on the subject of the revision, with the proclamation issued on the occasion, is given in the Appendix.

Sudder Distillery & License system introduced.

100. The arrangements for the introduction of the Sudder Distillery and License system have been completed during the year.

101. Financially, the results have not been favorable, but some misapprehension regarding the application of the Rules existed, previous contractors had to be liberally dealt with, and various difficulties occurred, which combined render the year one of transition rather than of fair experiment.

102. This does not detract from the merits of the system abstractedly, the advantages of which are unquestionable, and go far to solve a problem which has for many years opposed great difficulties to the moralist and politician. The Government is relieved from the trouble and opprobrium attached to the direct working of this branch of

revenue, while sufficient control is reserved in the regulation of those sources from which the revenue is derived.

Assessed Taxes and Stamp Duties.

103. No change has been introduced in the system of levying the assessed taxes and Stamp duties, but the latter have been thoroughly scrutinized, and Rules and Schedules of rates drawn up by the Judicial Commissioner, which are under consideration. The object has been to assimilate the rules and rates as nearly as possible to the British Stamp Act, and the question still undecided is whether the differences are sufficient to render it advisable to introduce the Rules proposed, or the Stamp Act itself.

Revision of Statistical and Revenue Returns.

104. The Revenue and Statistical Returns compiled in the Divisional and District Offices have been revised and reduced in number. So much variety existed in the forms sent in from different Offices that it was difficult to determine from the title of the Return what information was afforded by it, and the work of compilation was tedious and inaccurate.

105. An abstract is given below of the accounts and returns abolished, superseded, or modified by new ones, and the classification and titles of the latter are given in the Appendix.

Number.	Description.	Number of accounts formerly received from four Divisions.	Number of accounts abolished.	Number of accounts retained and prepared in new forms	Number of accounts modified in new forms.	Total.
1.	Revenue...	46	38	8	24	32
2.	Customs...	23	13	10	...	10
3.	Punchbob	10	9	1	...	1
4.	Maramut	13	13	...	1	1
5.	Public Works Department ...	1	1	...	...	...
6.	Sandal	21	20	1	...	1
7.	Timber	6	6	...	1	1
8.	Forest	...	..	...	1	1
	Total ..	120	100	20	27	47

Arrangement of Records.

106. In the Divisional and District Offices, and the Commissioner's Office, large masses of useless records have been examined and destroyed, and the work is still continued.

Village vernacular accounts and land Registers.

107. Apart from the consolidation and improvement of the changes introduced during the last two years, or which will come into effect in the present, the most important measures are the revision of the village Talook vernacular accounts and land Registers, which is deferred pending the consideration of the forms introduced in the Bombay Presidency by the revenue survey, and the arrangement of the Talook vernacular records which is in progress.

SECTION III.—*Education.*

Direct aid from Government.

108. The direct promotion and control by Government of education in Mysore dates from 1857, previous to which the field had been almost exclusively occupied by the various Missionary Societies, by whom Schools were established in several of the large Stations and to whom State contributions as Grants-in-aid were assigned.

109. In that year sanction was accorded to a scheme of education proposed by Mr. Devereux, then Judicial Commissioner, who recommended that the sum of 1¼ lakhs should be devoted to educational purposes—including the institutions then supported, those to be afterwards established, the Grants-in-aid, and the Officers of the Department.

110. The scheme adopted was in accordance with the principles enunciated by the Educational Dispatch of 1854, comprising an Establishment for direction and inspection on a fixed scale, and a system of Government Schools styled Divisional and Talook, framed with reference to the existing Civil Divisions and Sub-Divisions of the Province; the payment of fees was to be required from Scholars at Government Schools, and the inspection of Village Schools was to form an ultimate object, not, however, to be undertaken till the Government Schools were in operation.

111. Provision was to be made for ascertaining the efficiency of masters before appointment to Government Schools, and the Rules regarding Grants-in-aid were to be published.

Extension of the scheme.

112. Educational measures have accordingly been initiated on the basis of the scheme, of which the above is an outline, but extended as requirements were ascertained, and modified to suit the recent changes in the administrative system, which involved alterations in the Civil Divisions of the Province.

Establishment of Officers.

113. The Establishment of Officers as originally proposed included—

A Director of Public Instruction,
2 Inspectors,
4 Deputy Inspectors,
20 Sub-Deputy Inspectors,

who were to be appointed gradually as the scheme itself was developed and came into actual operation, but the inspecting staff has been hitherto limited to one Deputy and two Sub-Deputy Inspectors, and it is necessary that the agency should now be increased.

Government Schools and improvement of Native Schools.

114. In 1857 only four Anglo-vernacular superior Schools, 80 Talook Vernacular Schools, and 2 Normal Schools were provided for. Since then the Government High School, with Departments for special instruction attached, supplying the place of a Central College, has been established, and it has also been determined that there shall be eight superior Anglo-vernacular Schools, one at the Head Quarters of each of the eight Districts into which the four late Divisions of Mysore have been sub-divided, and 12 inferior Anglo-vernacular Schools in the principal Talooks. These are intended to meet the rapidly spreading desire for a knowledge of English, together with the

gradual formation of Schools in the smaller towns, and an attempt to improve the existing indigenous Village Schools by the introduction of useful elementary books, and offering rewards on a small scale to those teachers whose Schools on inspection shall be found to have reached a certain standard.

Grants-in-aid.

115. The Grant-in-aid system has been greatly extended since Mr. Devereux's scheme was first published. There are now 17 Schools thus aided to the extent of Rs. 11,000 annually, or $\frac{1}{10}$th of the entire sum sanctioned for education in Mysore; other applications for Grants-in-aid have been received, but as they were for Schools in Bangalore and Mysore, which already absorb by far the greatest portion of the above amount, it was thought right to defer the consideration of them until an opportunity had been afforded to the inhabitants of the territory generally to send in applications.

Difficulties encountered in carrying out the scheme.

116. The deficiency of trained and competent masters, and the limited number of suitable Vernacular books, have much retarded the practical application of the scheme, but although these difficulties still exist, they are now in fair way of being overcome.

117. Twenty-three masters have been trained in the Normal School at Bangalore, a series of School books has been projected, and 14 (6 Canarese and 8 English) already printed. These have been produced at a much cheaper rate than any other School books yet published, with the exception perhaps of those issued by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, and having been generally approved, have not been confined to Mysore—many having been sent to Madras, Belgaum, and the North-Western Provinces.

Expenditure.

118. The total amount available for educational purposes in Mysore, including the cost of the Bangalore High School with its Normal and Engineering Classes, is Rs. 1,45,000, the actual expenditure at present being about two-thirds of this sum, in which is included the cost of erecting School Houses, as no buildings suitable for permanent occupation can be obtained for rent in any of the Talooks, and it has been therefore resolved to include 6 or 7 in the annual Public Works Budget, to be paid for out of the Education Grant. An excellant standard design* has been prepared by Major Sankey, and four Schools have been finished on the plan, six others being in course of erection.

119. Having thus briefly referred to the system on which Government education has been established in Mysore, the Government and Aided Schools, of which a complete view is given below, will be noted in detail.

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* Vide Appendix.

A Tabular view of the Government and Aided Schools in Mysore.

Divisions.	Districts.	Talooks.	Government Schools.	Number of pupils.	Grant-in-aid Schools.	Number of pupils.	Total number of pupils.
Nundidroog	Bangalore	Bangalore	3	441	11	1,209	1,650
		Davanhulli	2	69	0	0	69
		Chennapatam	1	42	0	0	42
		Magady	1	60	0	0	60
	Toomcoor	Toomcoor	3	147	1	21	168
		Honnawully	1	36	0	0	36
		Chickanaickenhully	1	42	0	0	42
		Coongul	0	0	1	28	28
	Colar	Colar	1	44	0	0	44
		Chintamoneypett...	1	34	0	0	34
		Chotabullapoor	0	0	0	0	0
Ashtagram	Mysore	Mysore	0	0	3	488	488
		Hoonsoor	1	38	0	0	38
		Nursipoor	1	52	0	0	52
	Hassan	Hassan	2	110	0	0	110
		Bailoor	1	23	0	0	23
		Saklaspoor	1	25	0	0	25
Nugur...	Shimogah	Shimogah...	2	104	0	0	104
		Saugor	1	27	0	0	27
		Anantapoor	1	20	0	0	20
	Cudoor	Chickmugloor	2	100	0	0	100
		Kalsa	0	0	1	30	30
	Chittledroog	Chittledroog	1	39	0	0	39
		Total... ...	27	1,453	17	1,776	3,229

120. Eleven new Schools have been established during the year, to all of which trained teachers have been sent from the Normal School in Bangalore. There are now 3,229 scholars in the Schools established by, or receiving aid from, the Mysore Government, being an increase of 862 over the number reported last year.

I.—Nundidroog Division.

1.—*Bangalore District.*

Bangalore High School.

121. The increase in the number of scholars in the High School Bangalore, has been so great that two new rooms have been added to the building, and three additional teachers employed, and the last examination afforded satisfactory evidence of the steady progress of the various Classes. The Reports of the Examiners, which will be found in the Appendix, show that it was their opinion that the scholars had been well grounded in the several subjects studied during the year.

Normal School.

122. The Normal School contains 28 students; 23 have completed their training and been appointed to Schools in the Districts; two have left for other employment, and two dismissed for refusing to go to the Talooks to which they were appointed.

Engineering School.

123. In the Engineering School the young men study the principles and practice of surveying, estimate making, and plan drawing, and the Chief Engineer who examined them lately considered that too much time had been devoted to drawing, and not enough to out-door work and estimate making; the attendance had been irregular and the discipline lax. Several changes are in contemplation to render the School more efficient and satisfactory, but it is difficult to find well qualified teachers for this Department.

District Schools, Bangalore.

124. The three Schools in the Bangalore District are those at the Head Quarters of Talooks, and with the exception of Davanhulli, which has been established for three years, are of comparatively recent origin. They are progressing fairly, that at Magady being at present the most promising.

Toomcoor.

125. The School at Toomcoor has been favorably noticed by the Deputy Inspector. It has on its Rolls the largest number of scholars next to the High School in Bangalore, *viz.*, 147, and the Canarese preparatory branch School is also considered the most successful of any in existence at present. The remaining Schools in the District have been only recently established.

Colar.

126. The Schools in this District are also of short standing and require no special notice.

II.—Ashtagram Division.

Mysore.

127. Two Schools, *viz.*, at Hoonsoor and Nursipoor, have been reported on by the Deputy Inspector, of which Nursipoor in all respects is superior. The School at the latter place was established about 12 months ago by

the transfer of the masters from Chenroypatam, and the progress of the pupils has been very satisfactory.

Hassan.

128. There are three Schools in the Hassan District, that at Hassan itself has improved in a remarkable manner under the present Head-master, the numbers having increased from 15 to 109, with an average daily attendance of 92, showing that the people appreciate the advantages of efficient tuition and are ready to avail themselves of it.

129. The School at Bailoor has been almost deserted owing to a severe outbreak of cholera in the town and neighbourhood, and that at Saklaspoor is on a small scale, containing 25 boys.

III.—Nugur Division.

I.—Shimogah District.

130. The state of the Shimogah School is by no means satisfactory. The average attendance is only half the number on the Rolls, and with the exception of a few industrious lads, the progress of the pupils has not been good.

131. The Schools at Saugor and Anantapoor, both in the Malnad or hill country, were only established at the close of the year, and contain 47 scholars.

Cudoor District.

Chickmugloor.

132. The inhabitants of this place have manifested a strong desire for education, and many of the children are sent from a distance of three miles. The consequence is that the attendance has been more regular and less interrupted in this School than in most others, and although it is only 13 months since the School was opened, and very few of the scholars had any previous knowledge of English, their progress throughout the Classes has been good.

Chittledroog.

133. The School contains 38 boys, most of them connected with Officials attached to the Deputy Superintendent's Office. The Deputy Inspector considers the progress to have been fair in the lower Classes, and good in the 1st and 2nd.

Grant-in-aid Schools.

134. There are 17 Schools now receiving Grants-in-aid, the details of which are given in the Appendix. The School most favorably noticed is the Wesleyan Mission School at Mysore, which is very carefully conducted and contains 133 pupils, although competing with His Highness' Free School, where no fees are charged. The latter Institution does not fall under inspection by the Educational Department, but is believed to be much improved since the appointment of the present Head-master.

135. The above is a brief review of the year's proceedings, and of the present state of Government education in Mysore.

Observations on English and Vernacular education.

136. Educational measures have been more fully developed and made greater progress than in any previous year, and yet it must be allowed that education is still in its infancy, and that the results when measured with the actual wants of the Province are com-

paratively small. While this is fully admitted, it may be safely said that there is much ground for encouragement, and that a stimulus has been given to education which in due time will lead to its general diffusion. One of the best tests of the progress made is the gradual increase in the amount of fees collected, especially during the past year, during which the fees have increased from Rs. 3,443-11-5 to Rs. 4,569-8-7. The number of petitions for the establishment of Schools by Government is also on the increase, and the inhabitants of most of the larger towns evince a wish to obtain for their children an education superior to what is afforded by the indigenous Native Schools.

137. It is true that the desire of becoming qualified for Government service is at present the most active principle in inducing attendance, but all Schools contain a sprinkling of boys who must ultimately follow other employment, and the number of these will yearly increase as the people advance in wealth and intelligence. The same may be said regarding the nature of the education desired, and the extent to which it is generally imagined that Government should aid in education and its object in doing so. As at present the popular conception of a beneficial School is one in which English is taught gratuitously, with the chief object of training up useful Officials. During the past year it became apparent that the relative advantages of English and Vernacular education must be carefully balanced, when considering the course to be adopted in extending the Government scheme of education, and it was considered advisable that a limit should be placed on the number of English Schools to be established, in order that vernacular education might receive its due share of attention.

138. However apparent the desire to acquire English may be, it may be over-ridden, and as far as general education is concerned, it is certainly wiser to commence at the bottom, that is, to foster the language of the country and to have English for the superior Schools and the higher courses. An accurate knowledge of Canarese must be more useful in the majority of cases than a smattering of English, and if the books available in the former were as good as their English models, no sensible person would wish to see them superseded by the latter, for the literature of a country in its best shape should always be maintained, and the eradication of a language is not to be effected by the issue of Government orders.

Maximum of English Schools.

139. On these principles the maximum of English Schools to be established at present has been fixed at 20, and it has been proposed that for the remaining 60 Talooks, Vernacular Schools only should be sanctioned.

Classification.

140. They have been classified as,—1, District or superior English Schools educating up to University Entrance Standard; 2, Talook or inferior English Schools, educating up to the standard prescribed by Government for Schools of this class; and 3, Canarese Schools.

141. It may be said, therefore, that the Government system of English education commences with the Talook or Inferior English Schools, and terminates with the Government High School.

Curriculum.

142. The education afforded by each class of institution may be best understood by reference to the Table given in the Appendix, which exhibits the

curriculum prescribed for each, as well as that of the Normal School. It is premature to comment on a course which has only been commenced, but it may be observed that by unanimous testimony the great impediment to sound education at present is found to be the withdrawal of youths before they have been any length of time at School. This is the case at all Schools, and the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction with reference to the High School, the standard of which has been raised in all the upper Classes, may be taken as universally applicable. He writes that "the eagerness with which so many accept employment "immediately on their promotion to the upper Classes is very much to "be regretted, as although most of them continue their connection with "the School, they are unable to remain the full time, and have many "reasons for irregularity. Study naturally comes to be looked on as of "secondary importance, and they are found to make but little progress, "or even scarcely to keep up their former knowledge."

Canarese Schools.

143. The importance of fostering Canarese education has been noticed, and it is hoped that the steps which are being taken will tend to a successful result.

144. The establishment of a few Canarese Schools by Government would produce but little effect, and in fact books rather than Schools are wanted in most places, with this advantage that by indirectly aiding in the supply of books, Government is not called on for pecuniary assistance, which it could not give, and education is diffused insensibly, instead of retarded as it would be, if the people could not make a step without Government support.

145. Measures have therefore been taken for increasing the resources of the Government Press, in order to multiply the production of sound Canarese educational works, which will be disseminated by sale at a low price, with the object of supplanting the objectionable or useless books now in circulation in the Native Schools throughout the Province, and depôts for the sale of Canarese books have been formed in every Talook under the care of the Amildars, and the success which has already attended the experiment has much exceeded the expectations at first formed.

Book Department.

146. A change has been made during the year in this Department, which was formerly constituted, as in the Punjab, on a *quasi* commercial basis, its working capital being supplied by Government. But it is now conducted by an annual grant for the purpose, the sale proceeds being paid into the local Treasuries, and a monthly account of cash transactions and stock in hand submitted to the Auditor.

147. All the Vernacular and many of the English books have been printed at the Government Press, and are in all cases sold at a price to cover the cost of production. The sales in 1863-64 amounted to Rs. 3,157, being a considerable increase on previous years.

148. The following works have been published during the year:—

A brief Sketch of the History of India—Canarese.

A first History of England, Do.

Canarese and English Dictionary.

There are now in the Press the Katha Manjari,* the Pancha Tantra,* First Canarese Reading Book* (2nd Edition;) English and Canarese Dictionary. A complete List of books published will be found in the Appendix.

149. In connection with the subject of Canarese literature, it may be mentioned that the recent publication of two works of great value is owing to the patronage of the Mysore Government. The first of these was a new Edition of the Canarese and English Dictionary of the Revd. W. Reeve, revised, corrected, and republished by the Wesleyan Mission under the editorship of the Revd. D. Sanderson, and by the aid of the Mysore Government, on behalf of which 500 copies were subscribed for by Sir M. Cubbon.

150. A corresponding Edition of the English and Canarese Dictionary, with similar aid from the Mysore Government, is now under preparation and under the able editorship of the same gentleman.

151. The other Volume referred to is the "Katha Sangraha" or Canarese prose selections, also edited by Mr. Sanderson, and the first of an intended series designed to furnish, in a convenient form, all the help of this kind needed by Europeans to acquire a thorough knowledge of the Canarese language.

Educational agencies other than Government.

152. His Highness the Rajah's School at Mysore has much improved during the past year, under the superintendence of Mr. Dunning, an experienced School Master, and the attendance has increased to an average of 250.

Missionary labours.

153. Previous to the introduction of any Government scheme, the Missionaries of the London and the Wesleyan Missionary Societies devoted much time and labour to the subject of education in Bangalore and Mysore. Their sphere of action was confined to a comparatively small area of the whole Province, but many of the Native Officers in the Mysore Commission obtained their education in Schools established by these Societies, and the present growing desire for a knowledge of English is no doubt due, in a great measure, to the efforts of Missionaries to establish facilities for its acquisition when nothing was done by Government to promote its attainment.

154. In Vernacular literature and in the foundation of female education also the Missionaries were the first pioneers. It was at their expense that Canarese type was made, cast, it is believed, under the direction of the Revd. J. Hands (who is still living), upwards of 50 years ago, for the publication of the New Testament, which he and his coadjutors had translated into Canarese. And the valuable services of the Societies, especially the Wesleyan, to the cause of education in Mysore, merit the fullest recognition and acknowledgment.

155. A Tabular Statement of the educational statistics of these Societies in Mysore, as well of the Roman Catholic Mission, by whom also Schools have been established and books printed, will therefore appropriately close the review of the state of education in Mysore during the past year.

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* These have since been published.

Tabular Statement exhibiting the Educational Statistics of various Religious Societies in Mysore.

London Mission.

Particulars	No. of Scholars.	Total.
English .. Bangalore Cantonment School ..	150	
English .. „ Pettah „ ...	109	
English .. „ Alsoor „ ...	58	
English .. „ Senior Students ...	9	
		326
Canarese 2 Schools in Bangalore	82	
Canarese 1 School at Maloor	53	
Tamil ... 1 „ at Bangalore	68	
		203
Girls' Boarding School...	Not known.	
„ Day „		
„ Zenanas „		
Grand Total Scholars ...	.....	529

Wesleyan Mission.

Particulars.	No. of Scholars.	Total.
English Boys' School ...	321	
		321
„ Boys' Vernacular Schools ...	1,201	
„ Girls' „ ...	161	
		1,362
		1,683

Roman Catholic.

Particulars.	Average attendance.	Total.
Male Orphanages 2		
Female 2		
Ecclesiastical Seminary ... 1	289	
English Male Schools ... 5		
„ Female „ ... 2	62	
		351
Vernacular Male Schools ... 12	355	
„ Female „ ... 4	109	
		464
		815

SECTION IV.—*Public Works.*

156. The Budget for the year amounted to 14½ lakhs, the approximate outlay as compared therewith being as follows :—

	Allotment in the Budget.	Expenditure during the year.	Compared with the Budget.	
			Less.	More.
Original works (including Reserve)	7,20,567	6,12,788	1,07,779	
Repairs	4,40,000	3,61,956	78,044	
Establishments	2,68,560	2,33,783	34,777	
Kalihaut Labor Corps... ...	20,000	26,009	.....	6,009
Total ...	14,49,127	12,34,536	2,20,600	6,009

Difference less 2,14,591

157. The less expenditure here shown is owing, in a great measure, to the circumstance of no instructions having been received for the progress of several large works entered in the Budget, among which may be named—the Public Offices and Civil Hospital at Bangalore; the Division Jail at Shimogah, and the Sakluspoor and Bailoor Bridges, as also to the transfer of Agricultural and other repairs to the Revenue Authorities.

158. The expenditure under the several Budget headings, exclusive of work done by the Revenue Authorities under the new Rules, was as follows:—

Class.	Department.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Military	Army	48,447	567	49,014
Civil Administration ...	Revenue	34,371	292	34,663
	General...	38,140	5,790	43,930
	Ecclesiastical	579	...	579
	Educational	11,143	185	11,328
	Judicial...	1,11,654	254	1,11,908
Public Improvement ...	Municipal	12,837	388	13,225
	Agricultural	80,396	51,985	1,32,381
	Communications ...	2,75,221	2,30,494	5,05,715
Total by Public Works Officers		6,12,788	2,89,955	9,02,743
Petty works carried out by Civil Authorities		...	72,001	72,001
	Grand Total ...	6,12,788	3,61,956	9,74,744

Cash Transactions.

159.	Balance of Cash in hand on the 30th April 1863		23,371
	Cash drawn from Government Treasuries during the year 1863-64		...12,56,329
	Total *bonâ fide* Receipts from other sources		14,143
			12,93,843
	Deduct Balance of Cash in hand on the 30th April 1864		59,164
	Total Net Cash transactions during the year 1863-64		...12,34,679
	Expended by the Department ...	11,62,535	
	Expended by the Civil Authorities on Repairs, &c.	72,001	
			12,34,536
	Outlay as per No. 1. ...		...12,34,536
	Difference being attributable to Stock, &c.... ...		143

PART I.—*Original Works.*

A.—MILITARY.

160. The only work under this head in the Province was the construction of a new Cantonment at Mysore, commenced late last year under emergency. The buildings consist of those ordinarily connected with a Native Infantry Corps, *viz.*, Hospital, Place of Arms, Magazine, &c., also lines for the Sepoys, and the site (2 miles north of the city) is well raised and promises to be salubrious. Notwithstanding the paucity of skilled labor, and lately an outbreak of cholera, the work has advanced under contract on the whole very rapidly. The walls of all the buildings have been finished some time; the Hospital nearly, and the Magazine and Apothecary's quarters thoroughly completed. The lines also were fairly commenced, the Sepoys furnishing all the requisite labor for this portion of the work, as also for filling in portions of a deep nullah which crossed the site. Spent Rs. 48,447.

Estimate Rs. 61,960.

II.—CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

C.—REVENUE.

161. In the *Bangalore Division* the Travellers' Bungalow at Kingary was converted into a Talook Cutcherry, at a cost of Rs. 2,190. New Cutcherries were commenced at Goodibunda, Chintamony, and Nellamungalum, at an estimated outlay of Rs. 6,572 each, but in consequence of the adoption of a revised standard plan for the Province, a slight delay occurred in their progress. They are all on contract, and are promised for completion in August.

162. In *South Ashtagram* four Talook Cutcherries, namely, at Periapatam, Nunjungode, Yedtora, and Mullawelly, were commenced on contract and made fair progress. They will soon be out of hand.

163. The *Aloor Cutcherry was the only one in progress in *North Ashtagram*. Two of the corner rooms fell during the heavy rain of last July, but the damage has since been repaired, and the work was all but completed within the year. Expenditure Rs. 4,735.

* Revised Estimate Rs. 8,401.

164. The Chickmugloor and Terrikerray Talook Cutcherries, in the *Nugur Division*, also sustained the most serious injuries during the early part of the monsoon, especially the first named work, in which three out of four of the corner rooms fell. †It is now to be converted into a Deputy Superintendent's Cutcherry and will be early completed. That at Terrikerray is still incomplete; very little, however, remains to be done to it.

†Revised Estimate Rs. 12,750.

165. ‡ The Cutcherry at Shimogah, though delayed from various causes, made, when commenced, good progress under contract; spent Rs. 4,162; while so serious and continued have been the difficulties experienced regarding the Hurryhurpoor Talook Cutcherry that little more than the collection of material and filling in foundations has as yet been accomplished.

‡ Estimate Rs. 7,410.

166. In Chittledroog the Cutcherries at Koratagiri and Pougud were finished, while that at Mudgiri, commenced in October, was half finished. Tiptoor Talook Cutcherry also latterly made good progress, and will very soon be out of hand.

D.—General.

167. Only a small amount of work was executed under this head, including, in the *Bangalore Division*, an Apothecary's quarters at Colar; some additions to the Division Cutcherry at Bangalore; conversion of rest-house at Colar into a District Cutcherry; and the erection of a wall to enclose Pettah Hospital and Jail at Bangalore.

168. In *North Ashtagram* three Overseers' Lodges—at Nursipoor, Chenroypatam, and Atticoopah were completed, and one at Saklaspoor so far advanced that its completion is promised immediately. Three Road Overseers' Lodges were also put out of hand in the same Division, *viz.*, at Hassan, Arsekaira, and Nagamungalum.

169. Overseers' Lodges were likewise finished at Terrikerray, and Shimogah in *Nugur*, and two others, at Chenagherry and Saugor, nearly completed.

170. Four Lodges were built at Nittoor, Seerah, Bemmenkerray, and Chittledroog, and one at Davengherry was two-thirds finished, in the *Chittledroog Division*. The subordinate of this Department may now be said to be properly housed, a matter of considerable importance, viewed either in its administrative bearing, or with reference to the individual comfort of the men themselves, who are ordinarily much exposed, and lead very isolated lives.

F.—Educational.

171. In the *Bangalore Division* School houses were completed under contract at Colar, Chickballapoor, and Chintamony, at an average cost of Rs. 2,900 each.

172. A School house was also built at Nursipoor in *North Ashtagram*, and one commenced at Arculgood—progress unsatisfactory.

173. A similar building was also commenced at Chittledroog, but subsequently stopped, pending orders regarding the head quarters of the District.

G.—Judicial.

174. The only large Judicial work in hand during the past official year was the * Central Jail at Bangalore, the actual expenditure during the year on which amounted to Rs. 1,03,280. Nearly all the Wards, Hospital, Storehouses, and other buildings, with the outer compound wall, were completed, and the Jail will probably be ready for the reception of the prisoners by the 1st August. The contractors for this work showed considerable energy and resource. Some portion of the work was executed by the Sepoys belonging to the Native Regiments in Garrison.

* Estimate Rs. 1,55,290.

175. The proposed Jail at Shimogah was again postponed pending instructions from the Government of India on the revised plan.

III.—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

H.—Municipal.

176. The reservoir known as the Durmamboody Tank, which furnishes the main supply of water for the Bangalore Pettah (containing upwards of 36,000 inhabitants) was very much improved during the year; a road was formed all round it, the bed cleared, and its storage capacity increased. The work was executed soundly and expeditiously under contract. There was nothing of note under this head in the other Divisions.

K.—Agricultural.

177. In *Bangalore Division* the anicut across the Malloor River, to supply the Malloor and Puttle tanks, was completed. The outlay has been Rs. 5,270, and an increase in revenue is estimated at Rs. 3,000 per annum. The Malloor tank is of considerable size, and previous to the construction of the new dam, had only received half the requisite supply of water.

178. The Muddoor anicut in *South Ashtagram* could not be completed, the work having, in the first instance, been thrown back by unprecedented floods passing down the Shimsha River in March 1863, and then from delays connected with the preparation of the requisite supplemental estimate and its sanction by Government. The circumstances connected with this important work were so fully detailed in last year's Report that here it will suffice to state that next season will certainly see it finished. Work to the extent of only about Rs. 18,000 remains to be executed.

179. The Anchayhullah aqueduct in the same Division, which had for various reasons been delayed in the previous year, was completed, as was also the work to the Cullally † tank and feeder.

† Estimates Rs. 13,664.

180. The latter project consists in the restoration of a large tank, which with its feeder (13 miles in length) led off from the Goondul River had remained breached for many years, and been suffered to fall into de-

cay. It was one of several other tanks fed by this stream, which had been abandoned for various causes, but which the ruling present high prices of rice and increase of general prosperity made the ryots most anxious to have restored. The work was executed under contract.

181. In the *North Ashtagram Division* a small amount of work was executed to the Coodloor dam across the Yagachy River, and but unsatisfactory progress made with the placing of * stone-ware irrigation pipes in the right channel of the Kistnaraj dam, and extending the channel itself about 6 miles. The same unsatisfactory progress was made with similar work to the Mudgherry channel. Two new aqueducts for the channel below the Dodaga tank, Nagamungalum, were however all but finished, and would have been so completely, but for cholera breaking out on the work and dispersing the people. Another aqueduct and two tanks were also dealt with in this Division.

* Estimate Rs. 5,900.

182. In *Nugur* the Hulsoor anicut was reported completed, and some work executed to the Brumasamoodra dam.

183. No new agricultural work worthy of note was in hand in the *Chittledroog Division.*

L.—COMMUNICATIONS.

184. Under this head Rs. 1,09,000 were expended in the *Bangalore Division* in the construction of roads and bridges: among other works may be mentioned—

185. The Dodaballapoor and Jungumcottah road *vid* Davenhully, 20 miles, though delayed by an outbreak of cholera, progressed steadily. The outlay was Rs. 11,060.

186. The line from Yellahunka to Dodaballapoor, 14 miles, was completed at an expenditure of Rs. 5,195; that from Bangalore to Kankanhully, 33 miles, was, however, delayed from the prevalence of cholera and other drawbacks; its completion is promised immediately. This will be an extremely useful road in conveying timber and firewood, which is much wanted, to Bangalore; it will also be of considerable value in an administrative point of view. Expended during the year Rs. 12,236.

187. All the Railway feeders to the eastward were completed in a very satisfactory manner, with the exception of the short line from Marmootal Station to Boodicotta. This latter will be finished soon as a fair weather road, which is all that is wanted. The Railway, it is expected, will be thrown open to the public in August,* and here it is right to observe that probably in no other Province in India have the requirements of the Railway Company, in regard to feeders, been so promptly and comprehensively met.

188. On the new direct road from † Bangalore to Maugady, 28 miles, Rs. 18,813 were expended, but the work which was executed under contract was not as sound or expeditious as it should have been. Arrangements have been made for finishing the work, if possible, within the current year, with its extension to Coonghul, 14 miles in advance, and on the direct road to Munzerabad. In addition to other benefits promised by this road, a new supply of firewood for Bangalore will be opened up in the Maugady jungles.

† Estimate Rs. 67,394.

* Opened on the 1st August.

189. Some useful works were also executed in the immediate vicinity of Bangalore. The Toomcoor road was connected by a new line with the Railway Terminal Station, and the main road of approach to the latter from the Cantonment railed off. A new and convenient entrance to the fort, with levelling of the glacis on the Pettah side, was also executed at an outlay of Rs. 6,942. The old Pettah gateways on the fort side were, moreover, cleared away, and the whole locality much improved. A road was also formed all round the Durmamboody tank at the Pettah, and a connecting link with the Mysore road from this side nearly completed.

190. In the *South Ashtagram Division** the improvement of the Mysore Manantoddy road would have been completed, but for the necessity for submitting a revised Estimate for the construction of the drain bridges. The execution of this work has necessarily been attended with considerable difficulty owing to the sparseness of population and unhealthiness of the country through which it passes; as leading, however, to Waynaad its utility will be very great.

* Revised Estimate Rs. 75,836.

191. The† Muddoor—Seevasamoodrum road—26 miles, was also all but finished, though not fully bridged; it will be quite trafficable, excepting for very few days in the year, and in addition to its obvious utility in other respects, will render the celebrated falls of the Cauvery much more accessible to visitors than they have hitherto been.

† Estimate Rs. 23,936.

192. The chief work in progress in *North Ashtagram* was the Bhoond Ghaut, which advanced very satisfactorily during the year under a temporary Sub-Engineer, Mr. Boesinger. Outlay Rs. 17,834. The promise given in the previous year has been made good, and carts not only can, but have already passed up the Ghaut. Excepting in three places, the whole of the earth-work, strata cutting, and removal of boulders and earth, was completed, leaving but 41,000 cubic feet of rock-blasting (over 8 miles) to be executed next season. At one of the points mentioned, from the fact of the road being carried close under an almost overhanging mass of rock and boulders, some 200 feet high, attempts to gain greater width of road would probably be dangerous; in this short piece it will therefore be only 16 or 17 feet wide. The Bhoot-kull (Devil-rock), also a formidable mass, will, with the third obstruction, remain for disposal till next working season. The Ghaut, it may be said, is for the most part 18 and 19 feet wide throughout, and with the exception of one point, which can be rectified, is superior, as regards gradient, to any other Ghaut on the Western Coast. The Madras portion is also well advanced, and it is understood only requires two bridges, to complete the communication with Mangalore. If the requisite exertion be made, the whole line should be completely open for wheeled conveyances in another year, and there can be little doubt that the results will fully justify the expectations entertained regarding this highly important work, and that the foundations will be laid for the permanent prosperity of this hitherto unopened portion of the Province. The work during the past year was for the most part executed by the Kalihaut or Mysore Labor Corps. There was a great deal of sickness among the work people, and very many difficulties had to be overcome. Mr. Boesinger therefore deserves much credit for the successful manner in which he conducted the works.

193. Only a small amount of work was executed on the fair weather road, from * Bailoor to Moodgherry (20 miles in length, and a feeder to the Bhoond Ghaut.) Cholera broke out among the Kalihauts lately engaged on the work. Twelve miles of road were executed in the year, and the 2 or 3 miles yet remaining to be done will be finished at an early date.

* Estimate Rs. 7,280.

194. Rs. 682 were expended in laying the foundations, in the abutments and piers, of the new † Kempakull Bridge, at foot of the Munzerabad Ghaut; the work, however, had to be stopped pending sanction of the revised Estimate by Government. The unavoidable delays which have occurred in connection with this important work are very vexatious.

† Revised Estimate Rs. 13,484.

195. One arch was turned of the Moslay bridge on the Hassan—Nursipoor road, and the work would probably have been finished but for the illness of the contractor; and the 2 arch bridge over the Berinjhulla, on the Chickmugloor—Bhoond Ghaut road, was almost completed. Cholera also here broke out and delayed the work.

196. The work comprised in the construction of bridges and drains on the ‡ French Rocks—Myasundra road, (portion of that leading direct from Mysore to Bellary, was completed with the exception of 2 drains; also, after considerable delay, similar work on the Mysore—Shimogah road, § between Chenroypatam and Arsekaira, has been put out of hand.

‡ Estimate Rs. 16,397.

§ Estimate Rs. 10,730.

197. In the construction of the 3 arched bridge near Bomanhully (in Nagamungalum) on the Bangalore—Mangalore road, Mr. Lippert, the Overseer, showed considerable energy. The work was quickly and thoroughly well executed.

198. Second Class Travellers' Bungalows were very nearly completed at Nagamungalum and Gundeshy, and would have been so thoroughly were it not for outbreaks of cholera, which stopped both works in April.

199. The Moosafirkhana at Kotiga, the head of the Bhoond Ghaut, and rest-house at Saklaspoor, which should have been finished during the year, were very much delayed from sickness among the work people and difficulties regarding labor.

200. In the *Nugur Division*, the Benkipoor—Doomec road was very nearly completed, at an outlay during the year of Rs. 5,455. A further sum of Rs. 4,676 was expended in the construction of 2 bridges and 5 drains on the same line. Operations in this locality are beset with difficulties in regard to labor, but when the thorough line to Chittledroog shall have been completed and bridged, (which can hardly be looked for under two or three years,) it will prove a most valuable link both for commercial and administrative purposes. Between Benkipoor and Chennagherry, the road passes through the head quarters of the man-eating-tiger, whose depredations have long been the terror of the surrounding country.

201. The new road from Anantapoor to Teerthully was also nearly completed, but much less work was done on the line from Cuddoor to Chickmugloor than was anticipated. Spent on the latter Rs. 4,940. Little also was done on the Coodrygoondy and Googawully bridges, on the Terrikerray—Augoomby road; work moreover only to

the extent of Rs. 3,119 was executed, to bridges and cross drainage, of the Shimogah—Talgoopah road. It is needless to remark that the slow progress in this portion of the Province is attributable to apparently unconquerable difficulties connected with the supply of labor and the unhealthiness of many of the localities.

202. The Travellers' Bungalows at Saugor and Anantapoor were almost completed, and work to some extent executed on those at Sacrabyle and Talgoopah.

203. In *Chittledroog* 20 miles of the road from Mudgherry to Dodaballapoor were opened out, making 43 miles in all of this communication finished. Again, the remaining 11 miles of road (out of a total length of 22 miles) between Mudgherry and Powgurh were completed during the year.

204. A new Travellers' Bungalow was nearly completed at Iyamungalum, on the Bangalore Hurryhur road.

PART II.—*Repairs.*

205. The repairs executed by this Department during the past year were to a great extent confined to roads, connected with the maintenance of which the following Table gives the requisite information :—

Division.	Miles of Road maintained.					Total outlay during the Year.
	1st Class or Imperial roads.	2nd Class or Provincial roads.	3rd Class or District roads.	4th Class or Cusbah roads.	Total.	
Bangalore ...	115	170	127	0	412	52,941
South Ashtagram...	31	110	40	0	281	37,939
North Ashtagram...	0	224	89½	98	411½	30,215
Nugur	7½	50	260	0	317½	30,571
Chittledroog ...	197	0	193	55	445	59,179
Total ...	450½	554	709½	153	1,867	2,10,845

206. The average cost of maintenance was therefore Rs. 113 per mile, and ranged from Rs. 50, the lowest on 4th Class roads, to Rs. 200, the highest allowance, on Imperial lines.

207. An effort was made to maintain the whole by contract, but it must be freely admitted with distinct success in only a few cases, and with evident disadvantage in a great number. This ill success is, however, in a great measure, attributable to controllable causes and to the unusual drought, which lasted without intermission for upwards of six months. It is fully anticipated that the changes lately made in reference to the contracts, with, it is to be hoped, a more favorable season before us, will lead to more satisfactory results in the current year.

208. The rest of the outlay under "Repairs, Communications" is due to the expenditure on Travellers' Bungalows, Moosafirkhanas, &c.

209. In the course of the year, the change which had been for, some time under contemplation, with reference to the execution of repairs to tanks and channels, by the Revenue Authorities, was carried out, and on the 1st September formally inaugurated. Prior to that date a considerable sum had been expended by this Department under "Repairs Agricultural," with smaller outlays under the other headings; but since then very nearly the whole expenditure under Revenue, General, Judicial, as well as Agricultural, has been in the hands of the Revenue Authorities, with the following results, in order of the present Civil Divisions and Districts :—

Division.	Number of works actually dealt with.								Expenditure during the year.
	District.	Revenue.	General.	Judicial.	Municipal	Agricultural.	Communications.	Total.	
									Rs.
Nundidroog ..	Bangalore... ..	31	5	28	...	50	.	111	9,006
	Colar	16	4	1	1	20	1	43	3,119
	Toomcoor... ...	7	5	3	.	66	2	83	5,683
Ashtagram ...	Mysore	4	31	2	...	111	.	148	33,704
	Hassan	7	26	5	..	128		166	11,491
Nugur . ..	Cudoor	32	26	14	...	26	17	115	253
	Shimogah .. .	7	9	3	...	1	4	24	309
	Chittledroog ...	1	1	..	.	23	...	25	2,359
	Total Rs. ..	105	107	56	1	425	24	718	65,985

210. With a change on system so radical difficulties have necessarily had to be encountered, and delays, especially with Returns of appropriations and monthly expenditure, experienced; there can be little doubt, however, of the very great relief afforded to this Department, and the considerable advantages which will ultimately be secured to the community in general by its adoption. With the agricultural repairs, the change in system is one of vital importance, as under that which it replaced, the ryots were becoming more and more impressed with the notion that the Circar was answerable for all, even the most petty, repairs, and more and more disinclined to make the slightest expenditure or exertion for themselves. Even those bound by the tenure of their holdings, or otherwise under ancient usage, to keep channels clear, bunds in repair, &c., were gradually losing, if indeed they had not already entirely lost, all sense of their obligations in these respects. There can be little doubt, indeed, that a feeling of entire helplessness and

dependence was fast gaining ground, which must have led to the most deplorable results, to say nothing of the yearly increasing burthen thrown on this Department. If the new system does nothing else, it will, in a very great measure, rectify this great evil. As to actual results in other respects it would be premature to speak. The expenditure, as already observed, fell short by a considerable sum of the amount provided in the Budget.

PART III.—*Establishment.*

211. The outlay on Establishment amounted to Rs. 2,33,783, *viz.*—

Salaries	Rs.	1,96,839
Travelling Allowances	„	25,307
Contingencies ...	„	11,637
Total ...		2,33,783

The Budget assignment under this head was Rs. 2,68,560, and the charge forms a percentage of 18·9 on the total outlay of the year, which must be considered moderate.

212. There can be no doubt that the strength of the Establishment in this Province is wholly inadequate to the work it has to perform.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

213. During the year under review the following changes occurred among the upper subordinates:—1 temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Class, 1 Supervisor, and 1 Assistant Supervisor, resigned, and 1 Assistant Overseer was dismissed, while 2 of the latter Class joined the Department from the Civil Engineering College at Madras.

214. Among the lower subordinates 6 new men were entertained, of whom 1 resigned, and 2 were appointed Surveyors and Draughtsmen under the Revenue Authorities.

215. In the accounts branch of the Central Office an increase on the former scale (which was found insufficient) was sanctioned by Government, and considerable improvements were effected, in the working of this portion of the Department, by Mr. Hopkins, Assistant to the Inspector General of Accounts, on the occasion of his visit in March. The whole routine was much simplified, and arrears so rapidly cleared off that but very few remained at the end of the year.

216. In the course of the year the Kalihaut, or Mysore Labor Corps, was slightly increased, and at its close numbered 9 Jemadars, 9 Mootsuddies, 54 Duffadars, 854 Peadahs. On the whole the work done by the Corps, especially on the Bhoond Ghaut, was more satisfactory than during the previous year, and though it is still confessedly an open question, as to the retention of this body of laborers on the present footing, their general utility may still be acknowledged. In a thinly peopled country like Mysore, the services of enrolled laborers of this description, though presenting many objectionable features, cannot readily be dispensed with.

217. In Nugur a commencement was made in the formation of a Labor Corps exclusively for the execution of works in that Division, where the greatest difficulties have hitherto presented themselves in securing

rapid progress. Four companies of 100 strong each were raised, three in Mysore, and only one in Nugur itself. An attempt to raise a second company of indigenous laborers signally failed, notwithstanding every effort and considerable inducements in the shape of good pay and permanent employment. So much money has been turned by the ryots here from the cultivation of cotton, or sale of grain in the neighbouring cotton growing districts, that they have become even more independent than formerly. The Executive Officer reports that the labor rates rose no less than 50 per cent. within the year. It would be premature to pronounce the Corps a success, but so far it has given very good promise.

218. As elsewhere there was a marked rise in the labor rate throughout the Province, and it is by no means clear that even for a time the limit has yet been reached. Sickness was moreover extremely prevalent, especially towards the close of the season, when in 5 Talooks of North Ashtagram all the works were stopped in consequence of cholera. This fatal disease also interfered to a very great extent with the progress of work in other parts of the Province, as already specially noticed.

219. In Nugur, though it cannot be said that the year was more unhealthy than usual, only 1 subordinate wholly escaped the injurious effects of the climate.

220. The efforts made in the two previous years, with reference to the concentration of work, were continued with success during that under review, as will be at once seen from the following Tabular Statement.

Month.	Total number of works in hand in the Province during the month.	Average outlay on each work. Rs.
April 1862.	338	182
April 1863.	352	300
April 1864.	251	351

221. From this it will be observed that the progress of work improved 50 per cent. in 1862-63 over 1861-62 and nearly cent. per cent. in the past year. This is no doubt greatly attributable to the steady advance which has been made in getting work executed under contract, a system which may now be considered to have attained so definite a footing as to warrant the conclusion that in a year or two every single work in the Province may, if necessary, be carried out by this agency.

222. No less than 418 works (exclusive of work done under the Revenue Authorities) with an outlay of Rs. 6,92,623 were thus executed during the past year, leaving only Rs. 2,10,120 worth for departmental agency.

223. In the Mulnaad portions of North Ashtagram, and generally throughout Nugur, contracts necessarily take with difficulty, but everywhere else men readily come forward, and competition is beginning to

produce its natural results. A very high class of contractors have lately tendered their services, and there appears no reason to apprehend that the most difficult engineering operations may not shortly be carried out safely under this agency.

224. There are peculiar difficulties connected with the prosecution of public works in Nugur, the results of which were prominently brought to notice in the course of the Commissioner's tour through that part of the Province, and are referred to in paras. 531, 532.

Local Funds.

Sources of income.

225. At the close of the year 1862-63 general Rules were prepared for the guidance of Officers in regard to the administration of the Local or District Funds. The sources of income are the Plough Tax, (an ancient village cess resembling the Road Fund formerly credited to the general revenues, but within the last few years set aside for local purposes,) the Ferry Funds, fines for cattle trespass, and proceeds of the sale of stray cattle.

Object of the Fund.

226. The original object of the Fund was to construct 4th Class village roads, or, in other words, to provide communication between village and village, but this obviously assumes the existence of roads of a superior Class intermediate between the village roads and provincial lines, and as roads of the latter Class are still deficient, it has been found that the proper distinction between 3rd and 4th Class roads cannot be satisfactorily maintained until communication has been secured between Talook Head Quarters and the District Sudder Station, and until the important Cusbas have been connected.

227. As a general principle it has therefore been laid down that when these links are wanting, the portions of road required should be regarded for the present as 4th Class roads, and as such undertaken, in the first instance, by the Civil Officers, leaving it to be afterwards decided by the Public Works Department, in communication with the Superintendent, to raise the Class of such communication from the 4th to the 3rd as may appear expedient. In giving effect to these principles care will at the same time be taken to select the best lines of traffic, by connecting those Cusbas which fall naturally within recognised trading routes as speedily as possible, and also to develope the lines continuously without intermediate breaks.

Regulation of expenditure.

228. The Deputy Superintendents have been directed to submit, on the 1st February of each year, through the Superintendents, for the Commissioner's information, a Statement of the Funds available for expenditure in the ensuing year beginning 1st May, preliminary to the framing of a Budget to the limit which may be decided on.

Budget.

229. The Budgets are prepared in a similar form to that in use in the Public Works Department, and the accounts of expenditure kept in the same manner as in the case of Irrigation-work-repairs carried out by the Civil Officers.

Estimates.

230. A detailed Estimate of every new road is required, and in order to prevent loss in preliminary traces after a line has been examined by the Talook

Authorities, and by the District Surveyor and Estimator, it must receive the joint approval of the Deputy Superintendent and Executive Engineer or of their Assistants. The masonry structures for streams, nullahs, and water-channels are to be in accordance with standard Designs furnished by the Chief Engineer, and for masonry works of any magnitude the assistance of the Executive Engineer will be obtained.

Progress.

231. The Rules have been carefully considered, and when the system is in full operation it is expected that they will work easily and satisfactorily. At present it has been found that the greater accuracy and care required before works are undertaken has apparently retarded progress, but as the projects have on this account been more fully investigated, the delay is scarcely to be regretted. The Budgets for the following year from Ashtagram and Nundidroog were satisfactory, the Plans and Estimates from the Bangalore District being particularly well got up, and a fair amount of work has been executed in both these Divisions.

232. It is scarcely fair to institute a comparison between them and the Nugur Division, as the special obstacles in so wild a part of the country render it a matter of the greatest difficulty to carry out projects, even after a trace has been determined, a work which itself requires considerable engineering skill and experience.

Statement of receipts and sbursements.

233. A Statement is given below showing the receipts and disbursements on account of District Funds during the past year.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of District Funds for the year 1863-64.

	Particulars.	Nundidroog Division.*			Ashtagram Division.			Nugur Division.			Total.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
	Balance on the 30th April 1863...	56,599	13	10	33,317	8	3	61,147	7	10	1,51,064	13	11
Receipts.	Plough Tax	22,655	11	5	27,235	15	11	25,038	13	6	74,930	8	10
	Ferry Funds . ..	2	12	0	1,048	14	1	3,443	9	8	4,495	3	9
	Sale of stray cattle ...	3,152	13	7	4,500	12	9	2,655	5	0	10,308	15	4
	Fines for cattle trespass ...	950	1	0	130	7	2	2,637	0	6	3,717	8	8
	Total .	26,761	6	0	32,916	1	11	33,774	12	8	93,452	4	7
	Grand Total ...	83,361	3	10	66,233	10	2	94,922	4	6	2,44,517	2	6
Disbursements.	Original Works and Repairs	17,727	1	4	7,182	6	2	10,899	12	4	35,809	3	10
	Establishment charges, including pay, travelling allowance, and contingent expenses	4,082	10	10	2,883	9	6	3,360	10	11	10,326	15	3
	Total ...	21,809	12	2	10,065	15	8	14,260	7	3	46,136	3	1
	Balance on the 30th April 1864	**61,551**	**7**	**8**	**56,167**	**10**	**6**	**80,661**	**13**	**3**	**1,98,380**	**15**	**5**

N. B.—Exclusive of Colar

MUNICIPAL.

234. The Municipal Committees in Bangalore and Mysore, the formation of which was mentioned in the Report of last year, have discharged their functions satisfactorily, and the system has been extended to some of the Head Quarter Stations, if not with uniformly successful results, at least with a fair prospect of effecting considerable improvements in the sanitary condition of the larger towns, where the benefits to be derived have been practically illustrated.

Disposition of the people.

235. In Bangalore there are many natives who have learnt to appreciate the advantages of good roads, well kept drains, and pure water, and little opposition is encountered when projects of general utility are brought forward, but in Mysore the Committee have much difficulty in carrying through their plans, from the obstructions raised by influential parties, unwilling to make any sacrifice of their own convenience for the public good. In the minor towns the people are perfectly indifferent on the subject of conservancy, every measure being pressed on them solely by the influence of the European Officers interested in the subject.

236. The Bangalore and Mysore Committees submitted well prepared Budgets and Reports, and are deserving of much credit for the numerous municipal improvements carried out during the year.

237. The detail of operations is as follows:—

BANGALORE CANTONMENT.

Receipts of the Municipality of the Bangalore Cantonment.

No.	Item.	Amount.			Total.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Allotment for 1863-64 from the Mysore Government ...	28,590	0	0			
2	Rates and Taxes	1,000	0	0			
3	Fees and Fines	1,910	0	0			
4	Rents	1,300	0	0			
5	Sales	1,800	0	0			
6	Miscellaneous	400	0	0			
	Total Rs. ...				35,000	0	0

Distribution of the year's outlay.

Class.	Heading.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment & contingencies.	Total.
1	Town Buildings ...	...	330 10 1	3,292 11 7	3,623 5 8
2	Markets	6,954 14 0	..	360 0 0	7,314 14 0
3	Paving and streets ...	6,888 2 7	2,182 2 5	...	9,070 5 0
4	Lighting	75 0 0	...	761 2 10	836 2 10
5	Water supply	91 7 2	...	...	91 7 2
6	Sewage	...	..	14,063 13 4	14,063 13 4
	Total Rs. ...	14,009 7 9	2,512 12 6	18,477 11 9	35,000 0 0

ORIGINAL WORKS.

Class 2.—Markets.

New market:

238. The new market was open on the 12th November and cost Rs. 8,420, including the purchase of a turret clock for Rs. 1,020. The clock tower was completed within 56 days, but an unfortunate accident occurred on the night of the 5th August, when, after a very heavy fall of rain, the upper room gave way, happily causing no injury or loss of life.

239. The site of the market is a very good one. It is nearly square and contains an area of 11,600 square yards. Private shops (the sites of which sold for Rs. 6,300) of uniform patterns are constructed round their sides, and the front has a low wall with neat porches on either side of the gateway, in the centre affording accommodation for 4 shroffs in each. The buildings in the 4 corners, 24 feet square each, have upper stories, and the market Serjeant occupies one which overlooks the whole market.

Clock tower.

240. The clock tower, 50 feet high, stands in the middle, and from it two blocks of stalls extend 90 feet with a breadth of 24 feet, the facade being a neatly designed arcade.

Vegetable, fish, and poultry market.

241. The vegetable, fish, and poultry markets numbering 102 stalls, immediately in front of the new market, on the opposite side of the road, cost Rs. 3,220, and on their completion so many applications were made for additional stalls that upwards of 300 have been commenced and will be shortly completed.

Class 3.—Paving and Streets.

242. Under this head Rs. 9,070-5-0 had been expended in forming, bridging and metalling various roads and streets, principally leading to the Railway Station. The heading includes also naming and numbering the streets, and a small sum on account of surveying the Cantonment, but the latter work has now been made over to the Public Works Department.

Class 4 and 5.

243. Call for no particular remark.

REPAIRS.

244. Under this head the outlay on the repairs of roads will always be the most important; they have been kept in a fair state of

repaid during the year, but their maintenance will in future bcoeme a heavy item of expenditure, and will have to be specially met.

Establishment.

245. A sum of Rs. 14,063-13-4 has been expended in conservancy. The outlay, though large, has been diminished as much as possible, the average monthly payments of the previous year having been reduced from 1,600 to 1,200, with an anticipated further reduction by the adoption of the contract system.

Bangalore Pettah.

246. The receipts and expenditure of the Municipality of the town of Bangalore are given below :—

Receipts.	Amount.			Expenditure.	Amount.		
I.—Cash.	Rs.	A.	P.	Original Works.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Balance at credit of Fund	1,329	4	4	1. Town Buildings ..	899	14	2
2. Allotment from customs of ½d. duty on Tobacco ..	10,289	7	0	2. Markets	1,071	3	0
				3. Paving and streets ..	2,007	3	0
				4. Lighting	849	1	11
II.—Revenue.				5. Water supply ...	700	10	6
				6. Sewage ...	9,033	14	4
				7. Capturing Monkies ...	390	0	0
1. Fees and Fines . .	137	0	0	Repairs.			
2. Rents of markets .	94	0	0				
3. Sale of land	7,965	9	2				
4. Miscellaneous	535	5	0	1. Paving and streets ...	2,301	0	0
				Establishment ...	2,180	1	4
Total	20,350	9	6	Total	19,433	0	3

Proposed new Pettah.

247. The scheme for enlarging the town by extending it to the west has been proceeded with, and most of the expenditure on original works has been incurred with this object. The hedge, wall and ditch, which afforded protection to the town against the Mahratta horsemen, have been cleared, filled and levelled, and building sites thus reclaimed have fetched upwards of Rs. 7,000. A broad road designed to be the central street of the new town involving considerable bridging and blasting of rock has been laid out, and an underground channel to conduct water from the large Dhumaboode tank, by which the town is supplied, to a fountain with its reservoir in the new Pettah, has been commenced.

248. Drains of an improved pattern, with closely fitting granite slabs at the bottom and sides, have been constructed, and the roads and streets generally have been repaired and improved by a body of permanently hired laborers, whose services have been found very useful.

Conservancy.

249. The Conservancy Establishment has been carefully supervised, and conclusive testimony can be borne by those who remember the condition of the Pettah a few years ago to the marked improvement now visible in the cleanliness of the town generally.

250. Much, however, still remains to be done, and the construction of a main sewer, as a basis for an improved system of drainage, is a work the necessity of which has been brought to the notice of Government, as beyond the power of the Municipal Committee to effect with the limited fund at their disposal.

MYSORE.

251. The receipts of the Municipal Fund were Rs. 28,713-1-3 and disbursements Rs. 28,487-3-3, the details of expenditure being as below :—

ORIGINAL WORKS.

I.	Paving and streets	12,892	11	8				
II.	Markets	4,370	11	0				
III.	Town Buildings	200	0	0				
IV.	Lighting Establishment ...	1,030	9	10				
V.	Sewage	3,054	14	4				
					21,548	14	10	
	REPAIRS.							
	Sundry Repairs	1,207	1	7				
	ESTABLISHMENT.							
	Executive Branch	5,731	2	10				
					6,938	4	5	
	Total ...				28,487	2	3	

252. The largest item of expenditure is under the head "Paving and Streets," under which is included the various measures that have been adopted for the improvement of roads and communications, consisting of metalling, gravelling, tamping, opening side channels, &c.

253. The Superintendent of the Division reports that the money has been well and judiciously distributed over the various roads and streets, and that the improvement is most appreciable by all who have witnessed the year's operations, and experienced the former state of the communications in and about Mysore.

Proposed market.

254. A site for a market has been purchased and cleared at a cost of Rs. 4,370-11-0, and provision made in the Budget of 1864-65 for completing the building.

Slaughter houses.

255. Two slaughter houses have been erected, and the town is now partially lighted, lamps having been erected in the principal thoroughfares and most crowded Bazars.

Conservancy.

256. A permanent Conservancy Establishment has been kept up, and some progress been made in laying down brick and chunam drains, granite not being procurable at Mysore. In addition to the sum entered as expended under this head, it is calculated that the inhabitants have contributed upwards of Rs. 10,000 for the construction of drains in front of their respective houses.

Drainage.

257. The whole system of drainage in Mysore requires scientific investigation, and there are peculiar difficulties connected with the supply of water, which in dry seasons has been found quite inadequate for the population.

District Head Quarter Stations.

258. Reports have been received from Toomcoor, Shimogah, Chittledroog, and Chickmugloor; that from Toomcoor being the most satisfactory.

Toomcoor.

259. A good deal of care and attention had, however, been paid to the improvement of this town by convict labor in previous years, and the same difficulties were not met with as at other places, where comparatively little had been done.

260. At Shimogah, where the inhabitants have contributed themselves for municipal objects, the situation of the town and the manner in which it is laid out present serious obstacles to efficient drainage; and at some of the other Stations sufficient funds cannot be raised from local sources.

Chittledroog.

261. At Chittledroog the inhabitants professed themselves anxious for improvements, and, on the whole, it may be said that as much has been done as could be expected. It has been made quite apparent, however, that success is at present entirely dependent on the influence of the European Officer.

Section V.—*Post Office.*

262. No changes of any importance have been introduced in the Anché or Mysore Provincial Post during the year.

Mail cart discontinued.

263. The mail cart which conveyed the mails between Bangalore and Mysore being found expensive and unsatisfactory was abolished in July and runners re-employed. By this change a monthly saving of Rs. 842-8-0 has been effected, and the mails are carried with greater certainty especially during the rains.

Pay of runners increased.

264. There has been an increase in the average cost per mile for the conveyance of the mails, owing to a general augmentation of the pay of the runners, which has been raised from Rs. 3 to 4 per mensem. The increase was rendered absolutely necessary by the general rise in the wages of labor, and the impossibility of retaining the services of the runners at the former low rate.

Imperial Post Offices abolished.

265. The Imperial Post Offices at Seringapatam, Hoonsoor, and Toomcoor were abolished in October, and the service undertaken by the Anché Department. Some complaints were made at first of defective arrangements, but these have been remedied, and the Offices at these places, as well as at Shimogah, where Her Majesty's Post Office was incorporated with the Anché last year, are now working satisfactorily.

266. The Imperial Postal Line between Mysore and Ootacamund having been discontinued, consequent on the conveyance of the mail by Rail *viâ* Coimbatore, the line has been temporarily re-opened since February at the expense of the Mysore Government.

267. The Returns of the Department are given in the Appendix under the following heads :—

I.	Comparative Statement (1862-63 & 1863-64) of Anché Offices and receiving houses.	
II.	Distance for which mails are conveyed.	
III.	Average cost per mile for conveyance of mails.	
IV.	Number of paid and unpaid letters, &c., which passed through the Anché 1862-63 & 1863-64.	
V.	Number of letters.	
VI.	Do. of Newspapers.	Chargeable.
VII.	Do. Parcels.	Chargeable.
VIII.	Do. Official letters.	
IX.	Do. do. Parcels.	
X.	Do. Letters and Parcels of His Highness' Departments.	
XI.	Do. Franked private Letters and Parcels.	
XII.	Do. Letters received from and sent to Her Majesty's Territories.	
XIII.	Do. Unclaimed and refused letters.	
XIV.	Do. Establishment.	
XV.	Do. Number of Complaints.	
XVI.	Do. Postage Collections.	
XVII.	Do. Increase and Decrease under each head.	
XVIII.	Do. Disbursements.	

Section VI.—*Political.*

268. In the month of February, the final orders of the Home Government declining to accede to the Maharajah's claim to re-assume the administration of the Province were communicated to His Highness.

Section VII.—*Military.*

Mysore Local Force.

269. The constitution of the Mysore Horse or Silladars and the Infantry or Bar was fully described in the Report of 1862-63, and no changes worthy of notice have since been introduced.

Silladars.

270. The increase in the rate of pay sanctioned by Government has been considered a great boon, and given much satisfaction, especially as the prices of grain, &c., have continued unprecedently high, and pressed with great severity on all Officials drawing small salaries. It has also enabled Major Ramsay to introduce improvements in the dress and accoutrements of the Silladars, and it is anticipated that all the Regiments will by the close of the year be better equipped than they have ever been before.

Lines.

271. Lines are now being laid out for the Regiment stationed at Bangalore, which are expected to be ready early next year, when probably arrangements will be made for building lines for each Regiment at its Head Quarters, and sheds for the men at out-stations.

272. Each Regiment has been carefully inspected by the Military Assistant at its Head Quarters during the year.

Bar.

273. The dress and accoutrements of the Bar have also been improved, the unserviceable arms being replaced by others supplied by the Madras Government.

Lines.

274. Lines will be erected at Colar, Chittledroog, Hassan, and Chickmugloor as soon as the rains permit.

Distribution of the force.

275. The usual Returns of the Stations and distribution of the Silladars and Bar are given below:—

MYSORE SILLADAR HORSE.

1st Regiment Head Quarters at Shimogah.
2nd ditto ditto at Toomcoor.
3rd ditto ditto at Chittledroog
4th ditto ditto at Mysore.
5th Regiment Head Quarters at Colar.
6th ditto ditto at Bangalore.
7th ditto ditto at Hassan.

INFANTRY.

1st Regiment Head Quarters at Toomcoor.
2nd ditto ditto at Mysore.
3rd Regiment Head Quarters at Bangalore.
4th ditto ditto at Shimogah.

Distribution.

Division.	District.	Distribution.	Silladar. Commissioned Officers.	Silladar. Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.	Bar. Commissioned Officers.	Bar. Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.
NUNDIDROOG ...	Bangalore...	Head Quarters	8	353	19	496
		District ...	1	79	...	72
	Colar ...	Head Quarters	7	261	9	137
		District ...	1	90	...	87
	Toomcoor ...	Head Quarters	6	237	11	183
		District ...	1	36	...	65
ASHTAGRAM ...	Mysore ...	Head Quarters	5	179	15	287
		District ...	3	158	...	137
	Hassan ...	Head Quarters	4	88	7	110
		District ...	1	91	...	74
NUGUR ...	Shimogah ...	Head Quarters	6	236	22	398
		District ...	2	114	...	69
	Cudoor ...	Head Quarters	2	93	1	43
		District ..	1	78	...	49
	Chittledroog	Head Quarters	4	177	8	177
		District ...	4	172	...	73
		Total ...	56	2,442	92	2,457

New Cantonment at Mysore.

276. The Government having, for political reasons, directed the abandonment of the French Rocks Station, a measure strongly urged also on military grounds by Sir Patrick Grant when Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, the Regiment of Native Infantry hitherto stationed there has been removed to Cantonments formed in the neighbourhood of Mysore.

277. The site for the new Cantonment was chosen with the concurrence of the Military and Medical Authorities, after a careful personal inspection of the country within a radius of 2 miles from Mysore, on a slightly elevated undulating plateau and lying to the west side of the road leading from Seringapatam, and exactly 2 miles from the fort of Mysore.

278. The soil is dry, with a sub-soil of red earth, and has been under cultivation for some years past. There is a sufficient fall towards the north-east to admit of perfect drainage, facilities for procuring water of excellent quality, and ample space for the accommodation of a Regiment of Native Infantry at its full strength, with Bazars and supplementary buildings.

279. The 6th Regiment M. N. I. stationed at the French Rocks moved into camp at the commencement of the cold weather, and have since occupied the new Cantonment, temporary accommodation having been provided pending the completion of the permanent buildings.

Bursting of unserviceable ordnance.

280. The old guns in Seringapatam having been destroyed, an arrangement was entered into with the Madras Government for detailing a Warrant Officer for the duty of bursting the unserviceable ordnance throughout the Province, the number of which was estimated at between five and six hundred. None of the guns are sufficiently serviceable to make it worth while to transport them to Bangalore, and many on the summits of the Droogs, though of large calibre and curious specimens, could never be used against the Government, as it would be impossible to remove them.

Her Majesty's Troops.

281. A Return of Her Majesty's Troops stationed in Mysore during the year is annexed.

Stations.	Corps.	General Officer.	Field Officer.	Captains.	Subalterns	Dy. Inspr. Gl of Hospitals.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Chaplains.	Dy. Asst. Adjt. General.	Dy. Asst Qr. Mr. General.	Major of Brigade.	Fort Adjutant.	Aide de-Camp.	Dy. J. Adv. General.	Paymasters.	Engineers.	Commissariat Officers.	Commissary and Deputy do. of Ordnance.	Conductors and sub. do.	Troop Quarter Masters.	Riding Masters.	Apothecaries, &c.	Native Commd. Officers.	Serjeants and Havildars.	Trumpeters and Drummers.	Farriers.	Rank and File.	Regimental Horses.	Natives Attached.	Sick of all Ranks.
BANGALORE ...	Division	...	1	...	...	1	...	..	.	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Cantonment	...	...	..	..		1	1	...	4	...		1	...	...	..	...	...	2	1	4	..	...	2	..	11	...	...	..	...	...	...
	3rd Brigade Royal Horse Artillery	...	1	2	5	...	1	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	1	2	6	28	7	6	205	413	608	6
	H. M. 66th Regiment ...	..	1	6	17	...	...	3	...	.	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	...	38	16	..	815	...	23	53
	A. By. 14th Brigade R. A. ...	..	..	1	2	..	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8	1	3	135	114	200	6
	A. By. 23rd „ R. A. ...	...	..	1	2	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	15	2	2	131	115	210	16
	H. M 1st Regiment Kings D. Guards	...	..	5	11	..	...	2	1	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	1	4	..	34	8	7	447	540	529	30
	14th Regiment N. I.	..	...	1	8	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	2	15	42	15	..	554	...	76	16
	22nd ditto ditto	..	2	5	5	..	...	1	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	.	..	2	19	46	15	..	577	...	74	15
	33rd ditto ditto	...		2	4	.	...	1	..	..	...	...	...	..	.	...	..		...	...	..	..	..	1	14	44	14	..	587	..	71	17
FRENCH ROCKS ...	6th ditto ditto Detachment	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	1	..	2	...	...	18	...	12	...
MERCARA	25th ditto ditto	...	1	2	4	...	1	...	.	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	34	15	..	490	..	69	10
HURRYHUR	16th ditto ditto	..	...	2	5	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	..	..	..	..	...	1	19	42	15	..	588	...	70	10
MYSORE	Detachment 6th Regt. N. I. ...	...	.	.	1	..	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	.	..	.	...	...	..	..	.	...	..	2	6	2	.	59	...	1	...
HOONSOOR	Ditto 25th ditto ..	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	.	.	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	1	3	...	...	59	...	1	...
NEW CANTONMENT NEAR MYSORE. ...	6th Regiment N. I.	...	1	2	5	...	...	1	..		...	...	.	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	14	43	13		505	...	62	38
	Local Details	...	..	.	.	.	...	..	.	...	.	...	..	...			..	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	..	...	1	...	...	...	..	...
	Total ...	...	7	29	69	1	3	13	1	4	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	3	1	4	.	2	21	104	396	124	18	5170	1182	2006	227

SECTION VIII.—*Finance.*

282. The preliminary measures adopted at the commencement of the year 1863-64 for the introduction of the English system of Audit and Accounts in Mysore were noticed in the last Administration Report. During the year considerable progress has been made in giving practical effect to it, and having regard to the novelty of the forms and checks prescribed, the results attained within a short period have been pronounced by the Government of India as satisfactory.

283. Before recording the principal changes, it may not be out of place to sketch the general features of the former system. It was a purely native one, which had grown up under native rule, and was maintained as nearly as possible agreeably to native institutions. The entire accounts of the country were prepared in the vernacular and submitted by the disbursing Officers, the Amildars of Talooks, to the Superintendents of their respective Divisions.

284. To each Division a Sudder or Central Treasury was attached, with a native Account Department, for the purpose of exercising such checks and compiling such Returns as the system required. Each Amildar submitted to the Superintendent of the Division a Monthly Cash Account with various other Returns of receipts and expenditure in the vernacular forms, which were not easy of comprehension to any but native accountants, and remitted at the same time to the Superintendent's Treasury the whole of his revenue receipts for the month. No disbursements were allowed except under the express authority of the Superintendent, and so far was this rule insisted on that once a month, or oftener, the specie required for disbursements in the Talooks was sent back to them from the Superintendent's Treasury. This arrangement appears to have been judicious under the circumstances, and probably afforded a salutary means of control.

285. Each Superintendent of a Division had his own Audit and Account Departments, which sent Returns to the native Dufter attached to the Commissioner's Office, to be there compiled in the vernacular for the whole Province. Hence it is obvious that much was left to the discretion of individual disbursing Officers of all grades, and the final audit in the Commissioner's Dufter, which took place several months after the close of the year, when the expenditure had long previously been incurred, was only of a general nature. In point of fact, whilst the responsibility for the correctness of the financial details of each Division was nominally vested in the Superintendent, the real control lay with his native accountants, and it is much to the credit of these Officials that under such a system the accounts were prepared, on the whole, with tolerable accuracy and punctuality.

Introduction of the new system of accounts.

286. During the year 1862-63, when the entire administration of the Province was subjected to revision, the necessity for a reform in the Department of accounts being evident to the Government of India, the Commissioner was instructed to introduce the Indian Budget system of Audit and Accounts. The first Budget, which was an experimental one, was prepared for the year 1862-63, but the accounts of that year having been prepared in the native mode, the Budget system was not brought into operation till the commencement of the

year 1863-64. It was anticipated that the proposed innovation would be distasteful to the native Dufters, and to render the transition as easy as possible, it was necessary that the new system should be put forward in a simple and comprehensible form, and that measures should be taken to explain it to the native Officials concerned.

Forms of Talook accounts.

287. With these views the following forms in Canarese were printed, and supplied to all the Talook Amildars for observance from May 1863:—

1.—A Daily Account or Waste Book, showing receipts and disbursements as they occurred.

2.—A Monthly Ledger, for classifying the daily transactions under the usual Budget heads.

3.—A Monthly Abstract of the Ledger.

288. The daily accounts were ordered to be prepared and despatched at the close of the day, or by the next day's post, with the vouchers to the District Treasury, the Ledger to be retained in the Amildar's Cutcherry, and the monthly abstract of the same to be submitted on the 3rd or 4th of each month to the District Treasury. The punctual submission of daily accounts was insisted on as being of primary importance, not merely as presenting the speediest means of information and check, but as precluding in a measure any tampering with the entries. Several thousands of the forms were printed, and a sufficient number furnished to admit of every Return being prepared in them. The Amildars were summoned to the District Offices, to receive instructions from the European Officers in the principles of the system, and the meaning of the Budget heads in particular.

289. How far these measures were effectual may be gathered from the fact that the daily accounts of all the Talooks appear, from recent reports, to be punctually rendered to the District Treasuries. Errors in minor classifications, as may have been expected, were at the outset, and indeed are still, not unfrequent, but this is a difficulty of comparatively small importance, as the Talook accounts are ledgered and compiled in English at the Treasury established at the Head Quarters of each District, under the superintendence of a Deputy or an Assistant Superintendent, aided by a special Establishment of accountants.

District accounts.

290. The District accounts are rendered in a printed English form supported with audited and other customary vouchers to the Accountant's Office at Bangalore. Considerable difficulty was felt at first in obtaining these accounts within the prescribed period, a difficulty mainly due to the novelty of the system, and the want of properly trained accountants, but from the experience gained by the Establishments, both in the Talooks and the District Offices, whose exertions have been stimulated by occasional inspections by the Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents, the Accountant, and by the Commissioner himself, a marked improvement is already apparent. That the Rules laid down, and the prescribed Treasury arrangements, are now understood generally by the Officials concerned is evidenced by the fact that the monthly Treasury accounts of all the Districts usually reach the Account Department by the 20th of the following month.

Improvements in Treasury details.

291. Among the more important measures for the conduct of Treasury business, the following may be noticed.

Formation of Treasury Account Cash Departments.

292. First, the formation of separate Departments for cash and accounts, at the eight District Treasuries, on the plan adopted in the British Provinces, detailed instructions regarding which have been laid down and circulated. The District Treasury Establishments have been formed on a suitable footing at a small increase of charge, which has, however, been met to a considerable extent by reductions in other Establishments. The cost is at an average of Rs. 600 for each of the 3 larger Districts, and Rs. 285 for each of the other 5.

Security of Treasure.

293. Measures have been taken for securing the Specie, Currency Notes, Stamps, &c., so far as the existing condition of buildings will allow, and requiring double locks to be placed on all the Treasuries, one key being kept by the Treasury Officer, and the other by the Native Treasurer, in the principal Treasuries of each District. Similarly in the Talooks one key is kept by the Amildar and the other by the Head Shroff, the guard, consisting of Bar Sepoys or Local Infantry, being no longer entrusted with the key of the Treasury. The Native Treasurer of each Division is required to give a tangible security in Government Promissory Notes, or landed property, for the due discharge of his own duties, as well as those of the Treasuries of the minor Districts comprised in the same Division. It has been prescribed that all public monies shall not only be kept in the Treasury, but entered in its accounts. A contrary practice in respect to deposits and miscellaneous funds was almost universal, and admitted, it is apprehended, of many irregularities.

Remittances.

294. Rules relating to Specie remittances, with the mode of packing, weighing, and escorting treasure, have been definitely laid down. The system noticed in a preceding para. of requiring each Talook to send its entire collections about the 25th of every month to the Head Quarter's Treasury, and then remitting back such monies as might be required for local purposes, has been abolished, and now each Talook Amildar has to estimate his ways and means, retaining what funds are necessary and remitting his surplus only, on the 1st of the month, to the District Treasury. No useful check is sacrificed by this arrangement, as the District Treasury Officer is able to judge from the daily accounts of the Talooks what funds are in hand, and whether the Amildar has retained more than is necessary, or whether he needs additional funds.

Disbursements in Talooks.

295. Under a long established rule, which has already been adverted to, no disbursements of any kind were permitted in the Talook Treasuries except under express orders from the Superintendent of the Division. It has been deemed advisable to maintain this salutary check, substituting the District Treasury Officer for the Superintendent, except in the case of emergent deposit-repayment, and other necessary demands, which cannot be met out of a permanent advance for contingencies, which each Amildar is allowed. They are incurred on the personal responsibility of the Amildar. In the vast majority of cases, however, payments are made only on the District Treasury Officer's orders, conveyed in a simple form

of cheque in English and Canarese, which does away with the lengthy vernacular documents formerly in use. These cheques are issued on the authority of audited bills, or letters of credit, and similar orders, and form the vouchers to the daily accounts rendered by Talooks to the District Treasuries.

Deposits and unadjusted disbursements.

296. The usual forms of account for deposits and unadjusted disbursements are acted on, and the usual checks maintained for the due payment of the former and the settlement of the latter. Great difficulty has been encountered in analyzing and arranging the accounts of both classes, which under the old system had fallen into disorder, but considerable progress has been made in recording the transactions in an intelligible manner, and clearing the accounts of such items as do not properly belong to them.

Supply of funds to separate Departments.

297. Rules have also been prescribed for the supply of funds to the Department Public Works and to Civil Officers for expenditure on minor works and Municipal and District improvements chargeable to local funds, by means of letters of credit, based on sanctioned Estimates and by cheques, in the forms in use in the British Provinces.

Bills of Exchange, &c.

298. The Indian Rules and forms for Bills of Exchange and Transfer Receipts have been enforced, and Supply Bills are largely used for the withdrawal of surplus funds to Head Quarters, generally at a small profit to the Government.

Civil Paymaster's audit.

299. To pass on to the new system of audit which was brought into operation from 1st May. As already observed, the detailed audit of expenditure was, under the old system, vested nominally in the Superintendents of Divisions. The check of details according to specific Rules, if it formed a part of the system, was left to the judgment of the native accountants; and though any serious infraction of sanctioned limits may have been exceptional, it is apprehended that the control over expenditure was of a superficial character.

300. From May 1863, however, it was arranged that every charge should be audited before payment, excepting those of a contingent nature, for which standing advances within Budget limits were sanctioned, subject to a monthly check in the Audit Department. In a Province where communication with the remotest Talooks can be accomplished by the ordinary post within 3 or 4 days, and where every Amildar is a disbursing Officer, it was neither necessary nor expedient to perpetuate the cumbersome system of post audit, and it was determined therefore to make the pre-audit of expenditure, as far as practicable, an absolute rule. The timely preparation of Pay Abstracts being within the control of the presiding Officer in every Talook and District, the early issue of pay under prompt audit is ensured. Occasional complaints of delay are still preferred from the Talooks, but they are invariably made the subject of special enquiry, and the District Officers have been enjoined to insist upon the early submission of all Abstracts, and to give particular attention to the punctual discharge of all dues immediately on the receipt of audited bills.

301. The audit itself is conducted at Head Quarters, by reference in each case to the provisions of the Budget, in accordance with the scale

of such charges as have been revised by the local administration, under the sanction of the Supreme Government, or have been recognized as customary. In regard to Budget restriction, though occasional deviations in details do occur, partly owing to inaccuracies in the Estimates, and partly to unforeseen outlay, it is anticipated that the actual expenditure for the year will indicate no material divergence from the Budget programme.

302. It may not be out of place to add, before quitting the subject of audit, that Mysore is the only Indian Province where the experiment of a purely local Office of Audit and Account combinedhas as yet been attempted. The union of these Departments under a single Officer has been found in practice to facilitate business by obviating formal correspondence and all duplication of checks, the operations of one being kept in harmony with the requirements of the other.

Currency Notes.

303. Currency Notes were unknown in Mysore before the year 1862-63, during which a supply was received from Madras, and during the following year from Bombay. The measures taken in the first instance for giving circulation to them were noticed in paras. 193 and 194 of the last Administration Report, and appear to have been attended with satisfactory results. The demand for Notes at Bangalore and Mysore has been considerably in excess of the supply, and some difficulty is always felt in distributing them equally among the numerous applicants, chiefly merchants and traders, who employ them largely for purposes of remittance, and are even willing to pay a premium for the Notes. At Toomcoor, Colar, and Hassan, also, the demand is considerable, but it is not so generally in the northern Districts of Shimogah, Chittledroog, and Cudoor, though in some of the Talooks of the same Districts, wherever trade is active, the supply has proved insufficient.

304. In order to facilitate the circulation of Currency Notes, Treasury Officers of Districts have been instructed not only to receive them without restriction in payment of revenue, but to cash those of the values of Rs. 10, 20, 50, and 100 to the full extent of the surplus Specie available in the District and Talook Treasuries. This arrangement which has doubtless been very acceptable to the trading community has not only made the Notes more popular, without inconvenience at the public Treasuries, where they are used for the remittance of surplus revenue to Head Quarters, but tends to keep in circulation a large number of Notes which would otherwise be presented for payment at the Presidency Banks. Thus, at Shimogah and Cudoor, the demand for cashing Notes is represented to be sufficient to absorb the entire surplus Specie of the Treasuries, and the Notes so cashed being sent to Bangalore as a Treasury remittance are either issued or sold, and by this means are again employed for the purposes of trade instead of being sent back to the Banks.

305. A Table exhibiting the operations in Currency Notes at the public Treasuries, from the time of their introduction to the close of the year 1863-64, will be found in the Appendix.

Copper Currency.

306. In furtherance of the measures noticed in the last Administration Report, para. 195, for the withdrawal of native copper coins, and the more general circulation of those of Government mintage, a supply of 50,000 Rs. worth of such coins was obtained by the Mysore Government from the Madras

Mint, and supplies were sent to such Districts as appeared to need them to the amount of Rs. 63,000. The issue of the native coins from the Treasuries had been previously interdicted, though their circulation among the people had not been interfered with: at the same time there was reason to apprehend that in some Districts the copper coinage of whatever kind was insufficient for local requirements, and in order to meet this want, the Treasury Officers were instructed to sell the British coins to licensed vendors, at a discount of one pyse per Rupee on condition of their retailing them at par. Vendors have been appointed not only at District and Talook Head Quarters, but at all the more important marts and towns at a distance from them. In the northern Districts, the demand at the Treasuries which immediately followed this measure was considerable, and probably due to a real deficiency in the copper circulation; but to guard against any attempt among the vendors to purchase the coins for exportation, the Treasury Officers were cautioned on this head, and instructed to limit the sales to such small sums as might suffice to meet the ordinary wants of the community.

307. The whole of the native copper coinage which had accumulated at the District Treasuries has been remitted to the central Treasury at Bangalore, where about Rs. 40,000 worth have been mutilated and sold as old copper; there is still a considerable amount in hand, which it is proposed to dispose of similarly, as fresh supplies of British copper coins are received from Madras. The entire withdrawal of the native coin from circulation will probably be a work of some years, but it is satisfactory to note that no objection has been reported on the part of the native community to its supercession by the new coin, as the only description issued from the Government Treasuries. The facilities afforded by the measures above described for obtaining British copper coins have led to a definite limit being prescribed for the receipt and issue of such coins in relation to silver; they are now received and paid on account of Government, only for the fractions of a Rupee, but the native coins are admissible without restriction as to amount.

Stamps.

308. The adoption of new Stamp Regulations in 1862-63 called for revised Returns of Stamp revenue, which are now rendered by the Talook Amildars to the District Treasuries, and thence in a consolidated form to the Account Department. The stock of old Mysore Stamp Papers and the Dies have been destroyed, and arrangements have been made for supplying the public with the new Stamps, both at Head Quarter Stations and other places, wherever they are likely to be in demand, through the agency of licensed vendors.

SECTION IX.—*Miscellaneous.*

I.—POPULATION.

Numbers.

309. A Census for the entire Province was not taken last year. Attention will be given to securing reliable Returns in future, by introducing more method into the system of numbering the people, especially those of the agricultural classes, than has hitherto been insisted upon.

310. There has been a good deal of sickness throughout the country, and cholera prevailed again last year in certain localities. The town of Mysore which suffered in 1863 was revisited by the disease in April of the present year, but although it attacked with severity some of the large villages in the District of Bangalore, the town and cantonment escaped with comparative impunity.

Public health.

II.—Emigration.

311. During the past official year, only 3 men, natives of Mysore, have, according to the report of the Consular Agent, embarked from Pondicherry for French Settlements. None embarked from Madras.

312. Recruiting for the British Colonies has not been carried on in this Province.

313. The Emigration Agents of the French Government have succeeded in inducing only 31 persons to leave the country. These were all from the cantonment and town of Bangalore, and are said to have been reckless and low characters, of whom probably the community is well rid. It is to be concluded that they had not reached Pondicherry at the date of the Consular Agent's report.

III.—Agriculture.

314. In the Nundidroog Division there was a failure of tank-filling-rain, and consequently the November crop was deficient, which did not, however, materially affect the revenue for the year, as the May crop of the preceding year was an average one, and the sales of Government Buttai grain during the current year were favorable owing to the high price of paddy.

Season, crops, and rain-fall. Nundidroog Division.

315. The north-east monsoon in November and December completely failed, and the cultivation of wet-lands was therefore limited.

316. The dry cultivation was extensive, and the ragí crops were generally good, though consequent on the failure of the latter rains, the prospect of an unusually heavy crop was not realized.

317. The grain crop was below the average, and the later pulse crops almost entirely perished.

318. The average fall of rain throughout the Talooks is supposed to have been about 30 inches, but the supply of water received by the tanks was very unequal.

319. The rain-fall at Bangalore and Toomcoor, where it was accurately gauged, was as below :—

	Inches.	Cents.
Bangalore	30	36
Toomcoor	17	45

320. In Ashtagram the season is reported to have been, on the whole, very similar to that of the preceding year.

Ashtagram.

321. The whole wet crop throughout the Division was that of a good average year, but the dry crops, except in the Talooks bordering on the Mulnaad, were, as a rule, unfavorable, and failed from want of rain,

or rather from unseasonable weather, partial showers and sunshine destroying the plants. The cocoanut, sooparee, tobacco, and oil-seed crops were better than those of the year preceding, and may be called good average crops. Sugar-cane was planted to a less extent, from apprehension that the supply of water would be insufficient to carry it through the long period of cultivation.

322. The rainfall in the early part of the year was irregular, for there was a deficiency in the Mysore District, while in Hassan it was so heavy as to cause damage by the breaching of tanks and nullahs.

323. The fall in May and in June is known to have been unprecedently heavy in the Mulnaad and along the ghauts, and but partial and deficient in the open Talooks.

324. In the beginning of July, the Cauvery, rising in Coorg, where the fall is stated to have been greater than had been known for 30 years, rose above the roadway of the bridge at Seringapatam.

325. After the heavy rains that ensued in the Mulnaad in the commencement of the season, by which the channels and tanks dependant on them were benefitted for the following months until near the close of the season, there was a general deficiency of rain throughout the Division.

326. The rainfall as registered at Mysore was inches 22·10.

Nugur.

327. In Nugur the season generally was unfavorable, the rains being scanty and for the most part unseasonable. The latter rains almost entirely failed. No rain fell anywhere throughout the Division, from November 1863 till the latter end of April 1864. Almost all the tanks in the country were consequently dried up, and the people and cattle suffered much.

328. The cotton crop was a comparative failure. The coffee crop an average one, and grain generally below the average.

329. The average fall of rain during 7 months was 8 inches 63 cents per month, on the supposed average of the whole Division.

Area of land under cultivation.

330. The area of land under cultivation as compared with last year is

Description.	1862-63.	1863-64.
	Acres.	*Acres.*
Dry	23,60,808	23,89,958
Wet	3,90,641	4,07,956
Garden	96,528	95,687

with an average assessment per acre by the accounts, of

	Rs.	A.	P.
Dry	1	3	9
Wet	6	8	11
Garden	10	1	3

Buttai and Cundayem.

331. Every effort is still being made to reduce, as far as possible, the previous system of Buttai by conversion of payments in kind into money rent. This

necessitates measurements and assessments by the Revenue Officers of a somewhat arbitrary character, but the Revenue Survey will in time correct such defects, and it would be impolitic to forego the manifest advantages gained in the meantime in the case of Talooks to which the survey will probably not extend for some years. The Buttai system has been found especially objectionable in the case of gardens, and so long as it existed little improvement was found to take place in the condition of the cultivation, or the revenue derived by Government. In fact in many cases the gardens were either allowed to decay, or afforded a profit only to the Government Officials. The conversion of Buttai into assessed gardens, combined with a revision of the rates of assessment when too high, was steadily prosecuted in the late Chittledroog Division with great success, proving that whatever defects from imperfect measurements and assessments may be detected by an accurate and scientific survey, the adoption of a liberal policy in reducing rates has resulted in great gain both to Government and the ryot. In the Toomcoor District the taxes on gardens were of different kinds, some were held on Buttai tenure, others exclusively on the number of trees, which, in the case of cocoanut, were counted every 5, and of betel-nut every year. In others, again, there was both land and tree tax, and in a few instances a water tax, that is, waste land was paid for to secure all the water of a tank, exclusively for the gardens. The increase of land revenue by the conversion and revision of assessment has been very great, being a rise from Rs. 67,739 to 1,43,813 since the year 1834, without taking into account the large sum realized in addition by the custom duty on the sooparee nut.

332. Similar instances might be multiplied, but the disadvantages of the Buttai system are now so generally admitted that few advocates for its continuance are to be found.

333. Moderate cash payments are the only form in which Government revenue can be collected, without affording opportunities for fraud and oppression; and division of the crop will, it is hoped, soon be confined to transactions between holders of land and their under-tenants, with whom no doubt it will continue to be convenient and popular.

Ruined tanks and wells.

334. Less advantage has been taken of the concessions made during last year regarding the repairs of ruined tanks and wells than was anticipated, which is partly owing to the Rules not having been generally understood, but still more to apprehensions that a revision of the assessment by the Revenue Survey would neutralize the remission granted, and hence there is an unwillingness to lay out capital on permanent improvements connected with irrigation.

Issue of Puttahs.

335. The confirmation of Puttahs for 5 years has given undoubted satisfaction, and the benefits arising from this measure were fully demonstrated during this year's jummabundy, and admitted both by the ryots and Officials.

Coffee.

336. The general character of coffee cultivation in Mysore was described in the Report of 1862-63 in some detail. There has been no diminution of interest in the fields opened for the enterprise of Europeans and Natives, but

it has become more difficult to obtain land for planting, and doubtless this will become more apparent daily.

337. There is every reason to believe that this will be followed by increased care and attention to the mode of cultivation best adapted to the improvement of the land and the enhancement of the quality of its produce; but cultivation will probably be limited to the western portions of the Province. Attempts have been made to cultivate coffee in some of the open Talooks on assessed lands, on account of the large return and high market value of the crop, but the plants are not found to flourish, and gradually dry up and fail after a few years, while the crop deteriorates. The land, moreover, suffers from want of sufficient attention, and the renovation of the soil becomes a matter of difficulty when the crop is abandoned.

338. Munzerabad, at the time when Colonel Wellesley commanded at Seringapatam, was first heard of as a jungle country, where our troops suffered a reverse. Now it is a flourishing tract, and the main location of European enterprise in Mysore. English capital and energy have converted it into one of the richest parts of the Province, and the keen competition for forest land suited for coffee has enriched the Potails and largely benefitted the Talook. The scenery, though not of that wild character which distinguishes the Nugur Mulnaad, is very picturesque, and the climate congenial to Europeans, while the natives of the country have a pleasing frankness of manner. They readily admit the advantages they have derived from European guidance, but like most natives, having learnt the value of their jungles as coffee lands, they are anxious to monopolize these to themselves to the exclusion of the foreigner.

339. The Munzerabad Talook is tolerably well accommodated by the ghaut of the same name, which penetrates the mountains dividing Mysore from Canara, but it lies at a distance from portions of the District, and the old passes are still frequented to some extent. The scarcity of carriage, the want of sufficient tonnage, and the uncertainty of the commercial relations with Mangalore, are now inducing the European planters to export their produce to Madras instead of to the former place, and if the rates demanded by the Railway are not too high, it is probable that the greater part of the coffee produced in Munzerabad will take this line in preference to the route to the western coast, attended, as it is, by the disadvantages enumerated. The native planters already export largely to the eastward.

340. After traversing the greater part of the Munzerabad Talook, the Commissioner came to the conclusion that there is little unoccupied land for coffee now left. The older European planters have naturally secured the better jungles, not in the undisputed possession of natives, while the latter exact large prices for their lands, and as attention has now been directed to forests, which clothe the crests of the ghauts, it has become necessary for Government to step in and arrest the destruction of jungles, which are the depository of the rainfall left by the clouds of the monsoon in its progress eastward.

341. The coffee lands of the Talook are held on a terminable Puttah, but though it is impossible to give a fee simple tenure, owing to Mysore being foreign territory administered in trust, there is nothing

in the nature of the case to prevent its being freely transferred from one holder to another by sale, or otherwise.

342. Ready facilities have been extended to the European planters, as regards their money requirements, so as to enable them to receive cash at the Talook Treasuries for their monthly disbursements.

343. In the coffee Districts Assistants have been specially detailed to bring up the heavy arrears of business connected with applications for coffee jungles, registry of grants, issue of Puttahs, and settlement of disputed claims, which had accumulated during a series of years, when attention could not possibly be given to the details of the subject, and rapid progress in disposing of them is now being made.

344. The rules and practice for disposing of Government jungles, for the demarcation of boundaries, and other similar questions, have been under careful consideration, and in the course of the present year, a uniform system will be introduced into all coffee Districts.

345. The question of the conversion of the Halut or Excise into an acreage has been referred to under the head of Survey.

Cotton.

346. The area of land under cotton is estimated at 44,183 acres, *viz.*,

Indigenous...	... ...	43,433 acres,
Foreign ...	... ...	750 „

the latter being entirely in the Nugur Division.

347. The duty on cotton exported from the Province was abandoned in October 1863, and large quantities of cotton were exported from the chief cotton growing Talooks of the Nugur Division, to meet the great demand for the article.

348. Towards the close of the year the price of cotton rapidly fell, and several merchants who had speculated largely are said to have suffered considerable loss. Since then, however, it has recovered. The cultivation of foreign cotton has spread considerably, and the ryots not only realized large prices for cotton after it was gathered, but sales were sometimes effected before it was picked, and sometimes even before the plant had flowered. In one instance a trader is known to have purchased a ryot's crop in prospective for Rs. 1,000. The crop was a failure and the speculator got but 10 maunds of cotton for his Rs. 1,000. In fact a spirit of gambling has taken possession of the cotton dealers of which the ryots are reaping the benefit.

349. The services of the Supervisor of Cotton Cultivation were dipensed with in December, and his Establishment for making and distributing gins broken up, as the results were unsatisfactory. The Superintendent of the Nugur Division, however, proposed the establishment of a factory at Shimogah under his own superintendence on a smaller scale, and with that object placed himself in communication with Dr. Forbes, the Superintendent of the factory at Dharwar. Subsequently, the Madras Cotton Cleaning Company expressed themselves anxious to set up a factory at Hurryhur, and requested assistance from Government, but as no definite proposals have since been made by their agent, it is presumed that the project has been abandoned.

Prices.

350. The price of all agricultural produce continues high. A Table of the average prices during the year of the principle grains, &c., is given in the Appendix.

The exports of grain to the neighbouring Districts of the Madras Presidency were unusually large, the prices there being sufficiently high to draw grain from the remotest Talooks of Mysore.

Condition of the ryots.

351. It is satisfactory to know that the condition of the agricultural population is most encouraging, notwithstanding the great discrepancies in assessment which present themselves to notice. Coercive process for the recovery of land revenue is almost unknown, and from an examination by the Commissioner of the accounts of collections of various villages in different Talooks, clear proof was shown that the ryots had, in many instances, not only liquidated in full the demands of the Government up to date, but also had paid up an instalment in advance, and carried away grain on their own carts to the northern frontier of the Province, in order to meet the demand in Bellary and Dharwar, where prices were exorbitantly high.

352. From all parts of the territory accounts have been received showing the eagerness with which the whole land is taken up for cultivation, and the reluctance with which it is relinquished, a state of things which presents a remarkable contrast to that which prevailed some years ago.

353. The judicious expenditure on communications for many years has doubtless contributed much to this result, though in some parts of the country there are still great difficulties in removing the produce. The condition of the ryots of the Mulnad does not appear to be so flourishing as that of the agricultural population in the rest of the Province, the great complaint being the want of roads in the remoter Talooks, which in the rainy season are cut off from all approach. The petty merchants of the once thriving town of Nugur complained much of the difficulty experienced by them in exporting produce, the famous old pass of Hyderghaut having fallen into disuse since the construction of the new ghaut roads, and being now nearly impracticable. The Nugur valley is quite unapproachable by carts, and trade is rapidly abandoning the place.

354. An inspection of the old natural passes shows that it would be a useless expense to attempt to improve them, owing to their precipitous character, and the extremely steep gradients which are not unfrequently 1 in 5 and sometimes 1 in 2. It would even be more economical probably to construct altogether new ghaut roads, and it is therefore preferable to trace out fresh lines of communication to connect the existing roads over the ghauts.

355. The unequal pressure of the land tax on betel-nut-gardens is also a subject of complaint, but it is hoped that this will shortly be remedied.

356. The emancipation, many years ago, of the agrestic laborers, who were regarded as household property, has produced some dissatisfaction, as labor being now very scarce, the proprietors of the soil, who had formerly no difficulty in tilling their hereditary lands, are obliged to leave a considerable portion uncultivated, owing to the poorer ryots working in coffee plantations, or other occupations, which offer higher wages than could be gained by field labor.

357. But, admitting that in the Mulnad the farmers have some ostensible ground for dissatisfaction, the land tax is, on the whole, not

heavy, and in the southern portion of the District is exceedingly light, while, owing to the profitable nature of coffee cultivation, numerous Potails have become men of substance and influence.

Cattle.

358. During the year severe losses have occurred in different Districts from the murrain which has been so prevalent for some years in the south of India, but happily the disease has not been so destructive in Mysore as in some of the neighbouring Districts of Madras. It is, however, satisfactory to know that the subject has been carefully investigated in Kurnool by Mr. Thacker, a Veterinary Surgeon specially deputed for that purpose by the Madras Government, and from an excellent report by him on the causes and treatment of the disease, it has been proved that the malady can be successfully met by remedies within the reach of the poorest ryot. Mysore has long been famous for a superior breed of cattle, the source from which the draught bullocks for the Madras Artillery were for many years supplied, but it is much to be feared that the sale and dispersion some years ago of the herds kept up on the part of Government from the days of Hyder and Tippoo will ultimately have a prejudicial effect, as the indigenous cattle in many parts of the Province are very inferior, and there is now little chance of their improvement.

359. The price of good carriage bullocks has risen enormously from a variety of reasons, and a pair which a few years ago might have been bought for Rs. 100 or 150 now fetch three times that amount. On the borders of Dharwar, where the ryots have realized large sums from cotton, the most extravagant prices have been paid, Rs. 500 and even 1,000 having been given for particular animals.

Sheep.

360. For many years an experimental sheep farm was maintained by Government in the Ashtagram Division, with the special object of improving the wool of the Mysore sheep. Merino rams were annually imported from the best flocks in England and Australia, and considerable improvement was manifest in the wool of the sheep produced by this cross, but from the first the greatest difficulty was experienced in rearing the lambs and keeping up the number of flocks, and after a long trial, it was conclusively proved that as a Government experiment, the results were not worth the cost incurred. The Establishment was therefore broken up during the past year, the sheep belonging to the experimental farm divided into lots, and sold at different places in the Nundidroog and Ashtagram Divisions, and the lands allotted for their pasturage given out to cultivation.

361. The number sold was 4,074, realizing Rs. 6,431-14-7, the most favorable sale being in the town of Bangalore.

Sheep Farm Station.

362. The total sum realized by the sale of the stock, wool, &c., was Rs. 8,374-3-7.

Model Farms & Agricultural Exhibitions.

363. Model Farms and Agricultural Exhibitions have not yet been tried in Mysore. The latter seems to have been only partially successful in the Madras Presidency, but as it is understood that the Madras Government contemplate experiments at Oossoor a few miles from Bangalore, with agricultural implements obtained from England,

an opportunity will be afforded of observing the success which attends them, and extending operations to Mysore, should the results be encouraging.

General prospects.

364. The general prospects of agriculture in Mysore are certainly favorable. The great rise in the price of grain and other agricultural produce is gradually conferring a value even on lands capable of producing only the coarser crops, which were before worthless, and as a necessary consequence, proprietary right will be established on a firmer basis. The measures best calculated to advance the interests of the ryots by liberal and equal assessments, affording security of possession and facility of communication, with attention to the prosecution of irrigation works in which the Government and people are both interested, are now fully recognized and are in progress, and should the seasons be healthy and favorable, there seems to be every reason to be sanguine that each succeeding year will afford a record of the increasing prosperity of the agricultural classes in Mysore.

IV.—Forests.

Conservator and Establishments.

365. Government having sanctioned a Forest Conservancy Establishment for Mysore and Coorg, the Conservator of Forests, Major Hunter, who had previously served as Assistant Conservator in Ashtagram, entered on his duties on the 11th January 1864.

366. The principal sandalwood jungles and timber forests being contained in Ashtagram, Coorg, and Nugur, the 1st Assistant Conservator has been placed in charge of the Ashtagram and Coorg range and the 2nd Assistant in charge of Nugur. No Assistant has been appointed to Nundidroog, as at present the Overseers are supervised by the Deputy Superintendents of Districts in that Division.

367. The Office Establishments of the Conservator and Assistants, the working Forest Establishments of each District, the wood depôts, and sandal Establishments, were revised and organized, and the forests classified for working with as little delay as possible.

Classification of forests.

368. The forests are divided into 2 Classes, the 1st Class worked by the Forest Department itself, and the 2nd on the voucher and license system.

To the 1st Class belong— The Hegdevuncotta „ Periapatam „ Goondulpett „ Coorg „ Shimogah and Nugur „ Cudoor „ Chittledroog	Forests.
To the 2nd Class belong— The Bangalore „ Colar „ Toomcoor, and „ Hassan	District Forests.

369. The Conservator of Forests on joining his appointment made himself acquainted with all correspondence referring to the previous conservancy of the forests, and by traversing Ashtagram, Coorg, and Nundidroog, ascertained the system adopted in each Division of the conservancy and the working of sandalwood ranges and teak forests, and for levying taxes on bamboos, timber, forest produce, as well as the right exercised by wood merchants in cutting timber, and the privileges conceded to ryots requiring wood for building and agricultural purposes.

Former system of conservancy.

370. As was to be expected, it was found that the system in each Division varied, and depended entirely on the views adopted by the several Superintendents, who had been prevented by their heavy duties, and the want of an efficient Forest Establishment, from introducing any systematic method of conservancy, but several modifications and improvements were at once brought into practice, especially in the Ashtagram Division, with which the Conservator was most familiar.

371. The collection of sandalwood for sale was formerly made by paid Officials, who received a contract price in addition for the wood collected, and as they were under little, or no supervision, it was evident that much waste, if not peculation, took place, as was proved by the fact that the sandalwood roots collected were not in proportion to the trunks. The Amildars of Talooks will now have the roots and wood collected entirely on contract, and conveyed to the sandal depôt, the contract accounts being examined and settled monthly by the Assistant Conservator.

Collection and preservation of sandalwood.

372. The mature sandal trees will be marked by the Forest Department, and these alone will be cut and conveyed to the depôts by the contractors. The Forest Department will also be responsible, during the cutting season, that young sandal trees are carefully preserved, and freed from creepers and brushwood; and for sowing seeds of the sandalwood tree, which germinate quickly, if sown ripe within a fortnight after removal from the tree.

373. The sandalwood ranges are so widely scattered over the Province that it would be impossible to collect or watch the wood efficiently. without the aid of the Revenue Authorities, and their services will therefore still be available for this duty, rewards being also held out to the frontier Police to intercept sandalwood smuggled out of the Mysore Territory.

374. Formerly the wood was classified and offered for sale at upset prices, but the classification and prices which were fixed some years ago were found to be quite unsuited to the present state of the market, and the system itself appeared so radically objectionable that it has been abrogated, and free auction sales introduced, liberty being, however, given to the Officer presiding at the sale to stop further sales of any particular class, should the first three lots not average such a price as may be considered a fair value. The rules regarding the auction sales are given in the Appendix.

Sales.

375. The above is an outline of the system introduced into the Ashtagram Division, which will be made applicable to Nundidroog as far as possible, but no change will be made in the working and conservancy

of the Nugur Division, which differs considerably from the others, till the Conservator has had an opportunity of examining the details after the rains.

Timber Forests.

376. For the same reason no changes have been introduced in the working of the Nugur timber forests. The improvements commenced in Ashtagram consist principally in the introduction of a contract system by the Assistant Conservator for the purpose of carting timber; the discontinuance of advances to the Overseers, and their employment on their legitimate duties of marking mature timber, classifying trees, supervising the contractors, and ascertaining the resources of each Hoblee and Talook according to Tabular forms, instead of being engaged, as before, in the practical details of working and carting timber.

377. New rules and accounts have been prescribed, as also steel stamps for marking grown timber, and Registers of all logs felled and trimmed. These Registers are checked by the Asssistant Conservator, who settles monthly the contractor's accounts for carting timber from the forests to the Mysore wood-yard.

378. It may be mentioned, however, that the Department will probably have many difficulties to contend with at first, as regards carriage, and the establishment of the contract system will be a work of some time, as the ryots at present prefer direct payments to contract per cubic foot, according to distance.

Resting huts.

379. A few resting huts are being erected in the forests where it is impossible to convey tents, and measures taken for the early preparation of Forest Surveys and Plans.

Present produce.

380. The forests contain many valuable gums, dyes, resins, and other produce which are rented annually, but the full value and resources of the forests in this respect will not be known until they have been carefully investigated and collections of specimens made.

381. The practice of allowing the bark of the white "Babool" tree, used as an ingredient in the distillation of arrack, to be taken free, has been discontinued, and in future a seigniorage of Rs. 10 per cart load will be demanded.

382. The same amount has been fixed on a similar quantity of the tanning bark of the small shrub called "Thungadee," which is in great demand.

Rights of ryots paying land assessment.

383. Ryots will be allowed common jungle wood and bamboos for building and agricultural purposes, and also unreserved timber (which is very valuable,) free, under a system of permits issued by the Assistant Conservator in communication with the Amildars, a check which is absolutely necessary to guard against the abuse of the privilege.

Wood merchants and bamboo sellers.

384. Wood merchants and bamboo sellers were formerly under little control, and passed themselves off as ryots, causing great waste and loss in removing square logs of timber from the forests on payment of a trifling seigniorage of 1 Re. per cart load. This evil

will now be remedied by the issue of licenses and the measurement of the timber before removal, a passport being then granted by the Forest Department. The rates so levied necessarily vary, as they will be fixed with reference to local demand, market value, and facility of conveyance to the place of sale.

Charcoal and firewood.

385. No changes have been yet made in the old system of conservancy, as regards the rights of charcoal burners and collectors of firewood, but some of the Superintendents have noticed the great havoc made in certain jungles by extensive cutting of wood for charcoal to supply the iron furnaces, and the subject will be carefully considered.

386. Passports have been introduced to prevent forest conservancy disputes between the Mysore and Madras border Districts. Instructions for the guidance of the Forest Officers and their Establishments are under compilation, and the Establishments have been directed to apprehend all persons illegally felling or smuggling timber, or burning forests for "kumeri" cultivation.

Forests and renting jungles on lease.

387. Renting out forests and jungles on lease has been discontinued. The lease-holders were quite unchecked and caused great damage, as the privileges allowed to the ryots were much abused by them, and wood merchants were allowed to remove valuable timber on payment of a small fee to the lease-holder and to Government.

Results anticipated.

388. Great scarcity of timber was thus occasioned, especially in the vicinity of large towns, which it will take some years to correct, but it is to be hoped that conservancy, (however unpopular, as it raises the price of firewood even higher than its temporary level,) will, in conjunction with planting, afford a remedy, and increase the supply of firewood and charcoal for the inhabitants of the large towns and especially Bangalore.

389. The Forest Department has been organized for so short a time that little can be said of the results during the few months the Department has been at work, but there can be no doubt of the necessity that existed for rescuing the forests and jungles from destruction, and for providing more systematic management of the extensive sandalwood tract. The demand for teak and other timber for building is annually increasing; and the dearth and rapidly increasing price of firewood occasions hardship and discontent among the inhabitants of the towns, who are apt to attribute the rise to monopolies or Government taxes, instead of to a diminution of the supply by the disappearance of the firewood jungles.

390. One of the principal duties of the Forest Assistants is carefully to inspect all land applied for for coffee cultivation. The demand is very great, especially in forest and cardamum lands, and the services of the Assistant Conservators are placed at the disposal of the Superintendents to report on all applications of 10 acres and upwards, with a view to reserve land containing valuable teak, ebony, or sandalwood, and all land the clearance of which would prejudicially affect the climate and rainfall. The valuable forests in Nugur formed an interesting subject of enquiry to the Commissioner when in that part of the country, with reference to this point, and there is no doubt that if carefully husbanded and conserved, an abundant supply of timber can be kept up in that District.

391. It is probably a fortunate circumstance that the jungles which skirt the crests of the western hills are so inaccessible, and so much exposed to the influence of the monsoon, that their value as coffee plantations is less than their value as forests. There will consequently be little chance of any diminution of the rainfall and the drying up of the springs generally found in such localities, while as a further precaution, the restrictions on "kumeri" cultivation will be more carefully maintained, when inaccessible mountainous tracts are frequently visited by the Officers of the Forest Department.

392. The assistance of the Department will also doubtless be found useful in promoting the extension of planting avenues and topes, and preserving from decay those that already exist.

393. The financial results of the timber sales, &c., have been already noticed under the head of Revenue.

V.—Mining.

394. About 1,109 tons of iron, value Rs. 1,18,834, were manufactured in Mysore in 1863-64, nearly the whole of which was retained for home consumption.

VI.—Survey.

395. The necessity which exists for a revenue survey in Mysore, for the purpose of defining the respective rights of the Government and the ryots, and for fixing an equitable and moderate assessment on the soil, have been repeatedly adverted to, and in July 1862 the more glaring defects apparent in the existing revenue system were stated in some detail to Government.

Necessity of survey illustrated.

396. A brief enquiry had elicited proof of the existence of so much discrepancy and fraud that the Superintendents were called on to report upon the classification of soils in their respective Districts, and on the prevailing rates of assessment, and the results thus elucidated showed clearly that in Mysore a state of things prevailed worse than the description given in the Minutes of the Madras Government, published in the Madras Selections No. 53 of 1858, which led to the introduction of a general revenue survey in that Presidency.

In Bangalore.

397. In one Talook of the late Bangalore Division there were reported to be 596 rates of assessment on dry land per "Koodoo," which is 3,200 square yards or about ⅔ds of an acre, these rates being fixed on a progressive scale ranging from 1 viss = 1 anna 9 pie to 3 pagodas 2 fanams = 10 Rs. 1 anna per Koodoo, or from 3½*d* to £1-6-10 per acre, distributed over 26 classes of land. For wet and garden land the results, though less striking, were also remarkable, in one case the number of rates being 81 and in the other 451 on the Koodoo of 500 square yards.

In Chittledroog.

398. In Chittledroog the assessments were nearly as complicated. The Koodoo is generally of the same extent as in other parts of the province, *viz.*, 3,200 square yards on dry lands, and upon it the rates were 465 in number, with a minimum of 1 As. P. and a maximum of Rs. 9-4-11.

399. In parts of Ashtagram the assessment is theoretically based on Poorniah's survey, but in fact few traces are left of this, and its principles are unknown, the practical consequence being that people pay generally what their forefathers did, without much interference in time-honored abuses.

In Ashtagram.

400. In the Nugur Division, owing to the hilly nature of the country, and to its having been ruled for centuries by quasi independent chiefs, the character of the landed tenures presents a notable contrast to that which prevails in the rest of the province. The kandy is 10,000 square yards instead of 500 on wet land, the system of assessment is different, and the mode of measurement peculiar, but scarcely more uniformity is to be found in the rates of assessment, or in the classification of the soil, than in the other Divisions, as in one Hill Talook taken at random apparently, there were 147 rates on wet land, varying in rentals of from nearly Rs. 34 to a little more than one Rupee per kandy, *i. e.*, from about Rs. 16½ to 7⅔rds annas per acre. In the plain Talooks of the District, less discrepancy exists in the rate of assessment, but some of them are enormously high, and in numerous instances, the Returns show great deviations from the rates which formerly existed.

In Nugur.

401. In consequence of this capricious and intricate system of assessment, all real power had passed into the hands of the Shanbogues or hereditary Village Accountants, the recognized custodians of the records relating to the measurements and assessments of lands, and as no permanent boundary marks had ever been erected, it rested with them to regulate at will every ryot's payments. On the better classes of land, the rates in some cases are so preposterously high that it is certain that, unless a man so assessed hold considerably more land than is entered against him, he could not possibly pay the Government demand, while, on the other hand, much land capable of being profitably cultivated under a moderate assessment has been thrown up, because the lighter rates have been fraudulently shifted to superior lands held by public servants, and others who could afford to bribe the Shanbogues.

Power of Shanbogues.

402. In addition to the discrepancies in the rate of assessment, another fertile source of embarrassment existed in the prevalence of the Buttai system, and the unsatisfactory state of the enam holdings, regarding which it was notorious that from the absence of any adequate check on unauthorized occupancy, extensive frauds had been practised.

403. The Government fully recognized, as the only effectual remedy for the evils pointed out, the advisability of introducing a Revenue Survey accompanied *pari passu* by an equitable and low assessment, such as has given so beneficial an impetus to some of the Districts of Madras and Bombay, and it was subsequently decided to adopt the Bombay Revenue Survey system, which has been proved incontestably by figures, and by the well known satisfaction of the ryots, to be successful in the Districts of that Presidency bordering on Mysore.

Survey determined upon.

404. Ultimately, the Government of Bombay having placed at the disposal of the Commissioner the services of Major Anderson of the Bombay Survey Department, as Superintendent

Major Anderson's services secured.

of the Mysore Survey, in addition to his duties in the southern Provinces of the Bombay Presidency, operations were commenced in the Hurrihur Talook on the borders of the Southern Mahratta Country, a locality selected specially on account of the familiarity of the people with the survey carried out in Dharwar, and their anxiety to participate in the evident benefits resulting from its introduction.

Survey year.

405. The survey year is considered to close at the end of the monsoon recess, which is ordinarily the 1st November, and a complete report on the work of the year ending on that date is always sent in two or three months after the close of the year, when the papers are made up. The present notice refers to what has been done in the Department during the year 1863-64, that is, from the date of receipt of sanction on the 28th September 1863 up to the 1st May 1864.

Measuring operations.

406. Immediately on receipt of sanction, a Measuring Establishment under Lieutenant J. P. Grant was transferred from Bombay to Mysore, the number of measurers being much greater than ordinary, in order to prepare for the formation of the charge of another Assistant in the course of the season, and on the 1st March the Establishment was divided, and a second party formed under Lieutenant J. W. M. Anderson.

407. Up to the 1st May, 9,743 survey fields containing 1,79,135 acres had been measured.

408. The Hurrihur Talook had been completely measured, and the adjacent Talooks of Davengherry commenced, the measurement of which will be about half done before work is closed for the monsoon.

Classifying operations.

409. It is not usual to commence classification till considerable progress has been made in the measurement, as the classers cannot take up a village till all the measurement work is completely finished, the map drawn, and the boundary marks completed. Under ordinary circumstances, therefore, measurement and classification of a village do not take place in the same field season, as ground measured one season is classed next, but it was advisable that settlement work in Mysore should be commenced as soon as possible, and as Major Anderson considered that sufficient progress in measurement had been attained in February, one of the Classing Establishment of the Southern Mahratta Country Survey under Mr. R. H. Light, Assistant Superintendent, was, with the sanction of the Bombay Government, transferred temporarily to Mysore. Operations were commenced at the end of February, and up to the 1 st of May, 4,988 revenue survey fields containing 91,653 acres had been classed.

410. Before closing work for the monsoon, the classification of the whole of the Hurrihur Talook will have been completed, and also that of a portion, probably about ⅓ of the Davengherry Talook, and the classified area, comprising from 130 to 150 villages, will be ready for the settlement next February or March.

Progress made.

411. The progress of the work has been less in proportion to the strength of Establishment employed, than would, under ordinary circumstances, have been the case, in consequence of the large proportion of young hands, but this is a fault which time will remedy.

Establishments on the increase.

412. Steps have been taken during the season to increase the working Establishment as rapidly as possible. On the 1st May the number was 58 measurers and probationers, and each successive month sees an addition to the strength.

Co-operation from District Officials and people.

413. The Superintendent reports that the Survey Department has met with the fullest co-operation from all the District Officers and the people of the Talooks in which the Survey has been at work, and, although not yet in possession of sufficient data to form a positive opinion or estimate regarding the revenue result, states it as his impression that the revenue will benefit considerably from the introduction of the settlement.

Considerations regarding a survey of the Sooparee and Coffee Gardens in the Hill Talooks of Nugur.

414. The progress southwards of the Revenue Survey lately commenced at Hurrihur rendered it a matter of importance to determine whether the operations of the Department might not with advantage be extended to the Hill Talooks of the Nugur Division, where the inequality of the existing rates on Sooparee Gardens, and the great diversity of practice as to weights and measurements, present a difficulty of no ordinary magnitude. It was thought that at the same time coffee plantations might be surveyed and measured with a view to the substitution of an acreage for the excise now levied on that article. The result of the enquiries instituted on the subject is not such as to encourage the entertainment of this measure. The expense of surveying a hill country like Nugur would doubtless be double that of a similar operation in the open Talooks, while from the fact that the greater part of the land is held in farms by substantial proprietors, the interference of Government does not appear called for unless the former should themselves apply for a Survey. It has been concluded, therefore, that the re-adjustment of the unequal rates of assessment on Sooparee now prevailing should be effected by the Revenue Officers, and the question is now under the consideration of the Superintendents of Divisions.

415. As regards the excise on coffee, which is at the rate of 4 annas per maund, or one Rupee a cwt., there can be no question that this mode of payment is more acceptable to the native proprietors than an acreage system would be. About ¾ of the whole produce in this article is contributed by native holders, and as the tax is only levied on what is exported, it is difficult to trace on whom it falls, an obvious recommendation in this mode of taxation. Further, the cultivation of coffee in the jungles where it is grown being optional, no loss comparatively is entailed on the proprietor if his crop fails, for his outlay is exceedingly small, and the land so cultivated forms but a portion of his farm, whereas if he paid an acreage on the land, that land not being suitable for other crops, the failure of his coffee would fall heavily upon him and would perhaps lead to his abandoning the cultivation altogether. Large quantities of coffee are grown too on the slopes of the Baba Booden range, which being mostly Jagheer land would probably be considered not amenable to land rent.

Munzerabad.

416. In Munzerabad, where the greater number of the European Planters are located, the proportion of valuable jungles under coffee cultivation held by them is much larger than is the case in Nugur, but I am of opinion, nevertheless, that it would be impracticable to establish a double system for the two Districts, that is to say, an excise in one, and a land tax in the other, and the only relaxation which could be held out to the European Planter in this case would be to lower the rate of excise. There is no reason to think, however, that the excise at present presses heavily on the majority, as the most eager competition is exhibited in securing jungles fitted for coffee cultivation.

Amrut Mahal Kavuls or grazing lands.

417. A survey was commenced on the 1st December last of the rich Kavul or grazing lands which became available for cultivation when the Mysore Amrut Mahal, or Cattle Breeding Establishment was broken up. One Surveying Establishment only has been at work in the Toomcoor District, and had, up to the 31st May last, completed the measurement of 9,093 kandies, equal to 18,785 acres of valuable land. It is estimated that in the Toomcoor District alone, there are 1,20,120 acres of this description of land.

VII.—Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Vaccination.

418. The medical duties of the Head Quarters of the Commission and of the Nundidroog Division were conducted by Dr. Kirkpatrick till 10th August 1863, when, having obtained 6 months' leave on furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, he was succeeded by Dr. Oswald of the Nugur Division, whose duties were performed by Assistant Surgeon Whitten of the Madras Horse Artillery, temporarily placed at the disposal of the Commissioner for the appointment of Civil Surgeon at Shimogah. Dr. Kirkpatrick returned and resumed his charge on the 24th March 1864.

419. The general supervision of the Medical Establishment previously exercised by the Surgeon to the Commission devolved, by order of Government, upon the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals of the Mysore Circle in September 1863; and on the 23rd of the same month, in accordance with the reorganized scheme of the Commissioner, Assistant Surgeon Henderson, of the 33rd Regiment M. N. I., was placed in medical charge of the Cantonment Civil Hospital and Jail and the Police.

Pettah Hospital.

420. The attendance of in and out patients at the Pettah Hospital varied very slightly from that in 1862-63. The average number of admissions monthly was 68½, the average number daily in Hospital 59; the average daily attendance of out patients 81. The average stay in Hospital of those discharged was 24 days. The proportion of deaths to treated 1 in 14, which is somewhat higher than in previous years, but a larger proportion than usual of bad cases has been admitted. The operations, exclusive of treatment of fractures, amounted to 49 upon in patients and 142 upon out patients. Of the in patients admitted during the year, 606 were males and 221 females; and of the females 102 were admitted for some form of venereal disease; 145 or ¼ of the males admitted were suffering under similar complaints.

421. Of the 62 deaths in Hospital, 3 only were caused by cholera out of the 6 admissions. The expenditure of the Hospital has been as follows :—

Year.	Diets.	Country Medicines.	Other Contingencies.	Pay.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1863-64 ..	2,456 15 5	429 8 0	944 2 0	3,962 4 6	7,792 13 11
1862-63 ...	2,088 5 6	366 13 10	53 14 1	3,566 8 6	6,553 9 11
Increase...	368 9 11	62 10 2	412 3 11	395 12 0	1,239 4 0

The increase expenditure has been chiefly caused by the additional pay allowed to the Hospital Establishments, and by the higher prices now current for every article of consumption.

Lunatic Asylum.

422. The numbers and the nature of the cases treated in the Lunatic Asylum have been much the same as in previous years, and the mortality has been a little lower. Of the 59 admitted 18 have been cured, 13 relieved, 6 died, and 22 remain. The cured and relieved have been made over to the care of such of their relatives as have been willing to give security for taking due care of them.

423. The expenditure for the Asylum has been as follows, and has been larger than in the preceding year, for the same reasons that caused the increased expense in the Hospital.

Year.	Diets.	Other Contingencies.	Pay of Establishment.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1863-64	2,405 11 3	226 5 11	1,011 0 7	3,643 1 9
1862-63	2,236 3 9	155 8 8	948 0 0	3,339 12 5
Increase ...	169 7 6	70 13 3	63 0 7	303 5 4

Leper Asylum.

424. There has been no change during the year in the management of this asylum, and no alteration seems necessary, except perhaps in size, for the present building has not nearly sufficient accommodation for the number of lepers to be seen in the station. Few applications for admission,

however, have had to be refused, for generally the lepers do not like the seclusion enforced in the asylum. The deaths have been 3, or only about 9 per cent. of the average number resident in the asylum.

Pettah Jail.

425. A dresser having been appointed to this Jail on the 1st of July, the Pundit who formerly had charge was relieved, and the treatment of the sick has been carried on by the Medical Officer of the Division. During the 10 months following, 474 cases of sickness were treated, out of an average strength of 360 prisoners, of whom 348 were convicts. The proportion of sick is not very high, yet it is higher than in former years, and the mortality too, 5·83 per cent. in 10 months, is higher than the previous rate in this Jail. This has probably been owing to over-crowding, as the average number have been about ⅓ more than formerly. As the new Central Jail is to be opened immediately there is no occasion for taking measures for diminishing the crowding and improving the ventilation, but otherwise it would have been necessary. The prisoners have been inspected by the Medical Officer once a week, and are, reported to have generally presented the appearances of good health and of having sufficient nourishment.

Hospital Buildings.

426. The accommodation in the Hospital, which has been recently repaired, has been equal to the demands upon it, and at present does not require to be increased; but the Lunatic Asylum might be advantageously enlarged, for the District Officers are now giving more frequent orders for the admissson of troublesome insane persons.

Cantonment Hospital.

427. The total number of sick treated during the past year shows an increase over former years.

428. The Hospital is resorted to by all classes of natives, as well as by East Indians and Europeans to a small extent.

429. The death rate has been high in proportion to the number treated, owing, it is reported, to a great many patients being brought in moribund.

430. The operations have been chiefly of a minor character and have all been successful, no death has resulted after an operation.

Cantonment Jail.

431. In this Jail the rate of sickness has been in rather high proportion, but the mortality has been small. The diseases chiefly prevalent have been fevers of simple intermittent type, ulcers, and rheumatism, and, with the exception of the ulcers occasionally caused on the legs by the rubbing of the fetters, the conditions in which the prisoners are placed do not seem, according to medical opinion, to exercise an unfavorable influence on their health.

432. No epidemic occurred throughout the year. Cholera appeared to the extent of four cases in the month of November. Segregation of the sick was immediately adopted, and an increased quantity of salt served out to all, apparently with good effect.

433. The male prisoners are kept in two wards, each capable of containing 35 men. The females in one ward divided into 3 separate rooms. The Europeans and East Indians have small rooms, and the Civil prisoners are in detached buildings.

434. Except in the Toomcoor Jail, the sick were all treated as out patients, $\frac{10}{21}$ of the mortality in this Jail was caused by cholera. Besides the sick, 352 persons were vaccinated by the apothecaries attached to the Toomcoor and Colar Districts.

Shimogah Civil Hospital.

435. The Civil Hospital at Shimogah consists of two buildings, one of which, the Sudra Hospital, is used by patients of all castes, with the exception of Bramins, and the other by Bramins only.

The Buildings.

436. The buildings are in a good state of repair and are kept very clean. The drainage about the Hospital is good, and an abundant supply of water is obtained.

437. The average cost of each diet for the past year has been in the Sudra Hospital $17\frac{1}{4}$ pie, and in the Bramin Hospital $18\frac{3}{4}$ pie, being a trifle higher than the prices of the previous year, which were 16 pie and $17\frac{1}{2}$ pie respectively. The diets were found sufficient and suitable, and there were no complaints on this score.

438. Only a few cases of small-pox are noted, but cholera prevailed largely all over the Division from March to August, of which 1,836 seizures and 1,396 deaths are reported. There were 27 cases of the disease admitted into Hospital, out of which 11 proved fatal.

Jail.

439. The sanitary state of the Jail has been as satisfactory as the very unsuitable nature of the building will admit of. An early opportunity will be taken of reporting in detail on this subject. A decided improvement in the health of the prisoners is reported to be manifest since the introduction, on the 1st May 1863, of the new scale of diet recommended by Dr. Kirkpatrick.

440. A new Jail Hospital has been built by the labor of the prisoners on an elevated piece of ground in front of the Jail, which gives ample accommodation for 21 patients, allowing 600 cubic feet per man.

441. In June 1863 a regularly trained 2nd Dresser was appointed to this Hospital, and since that time the Returns have been satisfactorily kept.

442. The average daily number of sick in the Jail has been about $12\frac{3}{4}$, exactly half the admissions being from fever of an intermittent form, dysentery, and diarrhœa, which have been the prevailing diseases.

443. Cholera prevailed during the months of May, June, and July, whilst it raged severely in the town. There were 22 admissions, of which 13 were fatal, but 2 of these were in a hopeless state of collapse on admission.

444. The state of the public health throughout the Ashtagram Division for the past year is reported to have been good, with the exception of an epidemic outbreak of cholera in the town and neighbourhood of Mysore, from which 700 deaths are said to have resulted; but the number of seizures are not stated. During the month of April last the disease appeared in the Mysore Jail, in which there were 4 deaths.

445. The health of the prisoners, as compared with the previous years, has been very satisfactory, and the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals reports that when he visited the Jail on the 29th March last he found the cells extremely clean, and the building inside and out in excellent sanitary condition.

VACCINATION.

446. Return of vaccination by the staff of vaccinators.

Station.	Under one year of age.			Above one year of age.			Total.			Remarks.
	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	
Mysore Territories	22,878	22,325	553	72,773	68,854	3,919	95,651	91,179	4,472	

447. Returns of vaccination by Medical Subordinates attached to the Mysore Commission.

Stations.		Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Remarks.
Nugur Division ...	Shimogah	134	133	1	
Ashtagram Division	Hassan ..	34	31	3	
	Mysore...	322	.. ...	.....	The result not shown.
Nundidroog Division ...	Colar ...	61	.....	.....	Ditto.
Total ...		551	164	4	

448. The proportion of unsuccessful to successful cases, 4·6 per cent., has remained much the same as heretofore, and this low rate is supposed to result from the operation being generally performed from arm to arm. There have been more operations performed in the Nundidroog than in either of the other Divisions, and in the Mysore District than in any of the other Districts. There is reason to believe that the lymph in use is generally good.

VIII.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

449. Ecclesiastical jurisdiction is exercised in Mysore by the Bishop of Madras, and the number of clergymen belonging to that Diocese stationed in the territory is

3 On the Madras Establishment of Government Chaplains.

1 Receiving grants from Government for supplying the place of a Chaplain.

1 Do. in aid of local efforts, and of grants by the Colonial and Continental Society.

450. In 1848 the Holy See made Mysore a Vicariate Apostolic separate from those of Pondicherry and Madras and appointed a Bishop. According to the latest information there are now employed in Bangalore, which is the centre of the Mission, and in the different Districts, 19 European Priests and 3 Natives.

451. The Wesleyan Mission has at present 18 ordained Missionaries, 2 Native Assistant Missionaries, and 4 Catechists, and the London Missionary Society, 3 Missionaries and 6 Catechists.

452. As all information connected with the established Church is contained in the Administration Reports of the Madras Presidency, it will be sufficient to notice briefly the Missionary Societies and their congregations of Native Christians, any facts concerning whom cannot fail to be interesting, at a time when attention is being directed to legislative questions, specially connected with this increasing body of the Native population.

Catholic Mission.

453. The oldest Mission in Mysore is the Catholic, which dates from the middle of the 17th century. It consists of two divisions, the Western or Canarese, and the Teloogoo in the East and North-Eastern parts of the Territory. Little is known of the origin of the first of these, except that the priests by whom it was founded came from Coimbatore, (where a Mission had been established by a Jesuit,) through the wild tracts of jungle on the borders of the Cauvery, and established congregations, the descendants of whom are still to be found in a few of the villages in that neighbourhood.

454. On one spot is pointed out a ruined Chapel in a small square marked out by four large stones, on which are inscriptions dated 1704 authenticating the gift of the land to "The Suniasees of Rome."

455. Before the time of Hyder a Church was built in Seringapatam for a Canarese congregation, another at Kankanhully in the present Bangalore District, the site of which is known, though there are now no Christians in the village; and others further West, among which may be mentioned Hegdevancotta on the banks of the Cubbani, where the priest who built the Chapel was, according to tradition, beaten to death by the Natives.

456. The Eastern or Teloogoo division of Mission was established in 1702 by two french Jesuits, named Boucher and Manduit from Vellore, who built Chapels at Bangalore, Davanhully, Chota Ballapore, and other places.

457. It is said that the Missions were making great progress till they received severe checks by the suppression of the Jesuits, which stopped the supply of Missionaries, and by the fanatical persecution of Tippoo, who was determined, if possible, to extirpate Christianity from his dominions. By his orders almost all the Churches and Chapels were razed to the ground with two remarkable exceptions, one, a small Chapel in the Hassan Talook which was preserved by a Mahomedan Officer, and the other, that in the Fort of Seringapatam, which was protected by the Native Christian Troops under their Commander Soorappa (Xavier). Tippoo not wishing to risk a collision with his own Troops gave way, and the Chapel was preserved.

458. On the fall of Seringapatam the celebrated Abbé Dubois, then in the South, was invited to Seringapatam by the Catholic congregation there, and laboured with unremitting perseverance in Mysore for 22 years. The manuscript of his well known work on the Natives of India was purchased by the British Government, and he is supposed to have introduced vaccination into the Province.

459. Independently of Bangalore itself, which comprises 3 parishes, there are six Districts containing 48 Stations included in the Vicariate Apostolic of Mysore, of which Coorg is considered one.

Number of Christians.

460. The number of Christians included in these congregations is given at about 18,000, composed, apparently, of a great variety of castes and professions, and including the Teloogoo, Tamil, as well as Canarese population. Thus at the Military Stations, the Tamil sepoys, camp followers, &c., furnish members, while at Out-stations, the trading classes, weavers, basket-makers, silk-worm rearers, village servants, shepherds, and husbandmen are enumerated among the number of the congregation.

461. A summary of the statistics of the Mission is given in the Appendix, from which it will be seen that some attention has been paid to education also by the Mission.

462. The scattered character and poverty of the Catholic congregation and the limited resources of the Mission have, however, considerably curtailed their ecclesiastical operations.

Progress of the Mission.

463. The Bishop states that since the days of Dubois, less progress has been made than could be expected, and that in fact the difficulties appear to multiply daily, as the distrust and prejudices of the Natives have increased, and they are now more averse to Christianity than formerly.

464. The reasons assigned, whether correctly or not, are the prejudicial influence of the example of many Europeans, the variety of differing sects and denominations of Christians, and the small number of Priests, of whom till 1848 there were only 2 for the whole of Mysore, 1 stationed at Bangalore, and the other at Seringapatam.

London Missionary Society.

465. The next Mission in point of date is that of the London Missionary Society, which was commenced in 1820. It is principally employed in Bangalore, and from the commencement of the Mission 523 Natives have been baptized, of whom above 40 Native preachers have been trained, and placed at various Stations. The satistical summary of the Mission for the year 1863 is given in the Appendix.

466. The Missionaries of this Society have devoted much time and labor to the cause of education, and the Mission numbers some excellent linguists, who have done much for the vernacular literature of Mysore. The 1st Canarese Dictionary was the work of Mr. Reeves in former years, and Messrs. Rice, Sewell, and Campbell have all assisted in the preparation of books for educational purposes.

467. The *Arunodya, an Illustrated Anglo Canarese Monthly Magazine, edited by Mr. Rice, was commenced two years ago under the auspices of the Christian Vernacular Education Society for India, and

* Monthly Circulation 485.

has been regularly published ever since. It circulates throughout the Canarese country, and numbers among its subscribers many influential Natives, whom Christian publications of other kinds rarely reach.

Wesleyan Mission.

468. From information received from Mr. Hodson, the respected head of the Mission in Mysore, it appears that this Society commenced its work in Bangalore in 1822, but for some years the Missionaries laboured among the Tamil people who reside on the Cantonment side of the Station and in that neighbourhood. The Mission among the Canarese people was begun in Bangalore in 1835, and since that time has been extended into different parts of the country. In 1836 a lengthened tour through the Mysore and Coorg countries was undertaken by 2 of the Missionaries of this Society, and some places were fixed upon to be occupied as Stations as soon as practicable. Goobbe, a small town about 55 miles North-West of Bangalore, was made the residence of a Missionary in 1837, and in connection with the town a considerable number of populous villages was brought under Christian instruction.

469. In the beginning of 1839 the city of Mysore was occupied, and in the following year Coonghul, which had been frequently visited by the Missionaries residing at Goobbe, was added to the list of Stations. Toomcoor, which is about 12 miles on the Bangalore side of Goobbe, had often been visited by the Missionaries residing at Goobbe, and schools had been established there for many years, but in 1857 this town became the residence of a Missionary. In 1863 Shimogah was added to the list of resident Stations.

470. These seven Stations (or Circuits) are still maintained, and the Society hopes soon to be able to enter upon "Hassan," an important town on the Western side of the Mysore Territory. Other places will follow as soon as agents and means are forthcoming.

Agents.

471. There are at present 18 ordained Missionaries, 2 Native Assistant Missionaries, 4 Catechists, and 35 Schoolmasters employed in this Mission.

Modes of working.

472. Many of the Missionaries are employed almost daily in preaching in the open air, as well as on certain days in Chapels and School-rooms. One of these Chapels, a commodious and substantial building, is in one of the principal streets of the Bangalore Pettah. Others of the Missionaries are occupied chiefly in schools. In the Cantonment of Bangalore, as well as in some other Stations, religious services in English are conducted regularly.

Native Christians.

473. There are two hundred and twenty-eight Natives who are recognized as accredited members of the Church, and around these are gathered many others who are nominally Christians.

474. The education given in the English schools is of a superior kind, and many of the Natives, now filling important positions under the Mysore Government, have been educated in one or other of these schools. Of the girl schools, 2 are boarding schools, in which the pupils are provided with food and clothing, as well as instruction.

475. The Society has had a Printing Establishment in Bangalore since 1840. At present 5 presses and more than 60 persons are kept at work. About eighty millions of pages, chiefly in Canarese, have been sent forth from this Establishment. Among important publications, beside the Holy Scriptures in Canarese, a Canarese and English Dictionary of 1,040 pages 8vo, a Canarese Grammar of 108 pages 8vo, and an octavo volume of 560 pages of selections in Canarese for the use of students, may be mentioned. An English and Canarese Dictionary is in course of preparation, and will be passed through the press with as little delay possible.

Printing Establishment.

476. As regards the progress and prospects of the Mission, it does not appear from their Reports that greater difficulties are met with now than have always existed; small progress is acknowledged and lamented, but the special impediments, as contrasted with such general obstacles as the prejudice of centuries, the influence of caste, and the power of the Braminical priesthood, are stated in a small periodical called the Harvest Field, published by the Wesleyan Mission, to be the difficulty in collecting an audience, the choice of a subject suited to their capacity, and the character of the people.

Progress of the Mission.

IX. Railways.

Bangalore Branch.

477. The Bangalore Branch of the Madras Railway has been completed, and was opened to the public on the 1st August 1864.

478. Upwards of 200 miles of road have been constructed and are under construction, for the purpose of connecting the surrounding country with the Stations between Bangalore and the Madras frontier, a distance of 53 miles.

Railway Feeders.

The principal feeders are—

1. Bagapilly to Mareemuthloo (Railway Station), viâ Chintaminy, Srinivaspore and Colar.
2. Moolwagul to Mareemuthloo, viâ Baitmungalum.
3. Sumpingherry on the frontier of Salem District to Maloor (Railway Station).
4. Ooscottah to Kargody (Railway Station).
5. Mudgiri in the Toomcoor District to Dodda Ballapore, and thence to Bangalore, viâ Yellahunka.

479. Several new approaches to the terminus at Bangalore have been opened for the convenience of traffic and of the community generally.

480. A survey of a line of Railway between Bangalore and Toomcoor has been made, the total length being 43 miles 27 chains. The Chief Engineer of the Madras Railway reports that only 2 bridges of any magnitude will be required, that the worst gradient is 1 in 80, and that works for a 1st Class railroad, including Stations, permanent way, and rolling-stock, might be made for Rs. 70,000 a mile. The section was continued to a point at Toomcoor, from which the line could be extended onwards.

Toomcoor Branch.

X. Horticulture and Arboriculture.

481. Some years ago (in 1839) an Agri-Horticultural Society was established at Bangalore under the auspices of the Commissioner, who made over the Lal Bagh (formerly selected by Hyder for a garden) and afforded other assistance in the way of convict labour, &c. In all other respects the Society was supported by private contributions, but the constantly fluctuating number of subscribers, the frequent departure of valued supporters, and other similar causes, led to the dissolution of the Society in 1842, and the garden was then restored to the Commissioner.

The Lal Bagh at Bangalore.

482. In August 1856 Doctor Cleghorn visited Bangalore with the object of conferring regarding the establishment of a Horticultural Garden, and the project having been warmly entered into by the Commissioner, the Lal Bagh was selected as being, on the whole, the most eligible spot for the purpose.

483. It comprises an area of rather more than 40 acres, well situated, and sloping gently towards the North; the soil is good, and water in ordinary seasons abundant, and although somewhat distant from the Cantonment, is better adapted in all other respects than any other available site.

484. The garden is entirely a Government establishment designed for the improvement of indigenous products, the introduction of exotics, the supply of these to the hills and plains when acclimatized, and the exhibition to the people of an improved system of cultivation in practical and successful operation.

485. For such purposes European skill and ability, both theoretical and practical, are essentially necessary, and in the early part of 1856, Sir W. Hooker, Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, and the late Dr. Boyle of the E. I. House, were solicited to assist in procuring the services of a skilled Superintendent for the gardens.

Mr. New, the first Superintendent.

486. After some delay, Mr. New who had been in charge of certain portions of the Royal Gardens, Kew, and who possessed high testimonials from the Committee of Management of the Belfast Garden, was selected by Sir W. Hooker, and reached Bangalore on the 10th April 1858.

487. Under Mr. New's skilful superintendence, each succeeding year has witnessed improvements in this valuable institution, which is now, from the taste with which it has been laid out, and the collection of indigenous and foreign plants it contains, one of the greatest attractions in Bangalore; but as the term of Mr. New's engagement expired during the present year, and at his own wish was not renewed, application was again made to Sir W. Hooker to nominate a successor.

Mr. Black, the present Superintendent.

488. At the recommendation of Sir W. Hooker, the services of Mr. A. Black, for some years keeper of the Kew Herbarium, were secured, and the gardens have been under his charge since January, although, as Mr. Black observes in his Report, the greater part of the improvements carried out during the year have been mainly owing to Mr. New's exertions.

489. A new walk has been formed running parallel with the boundary wall on the eastern side of the garden, and also two other walks lined with cypress plants connecting this with the carriage drive.

Operations.

490. An avenue of the "silk oak" of Australia, "grevillia robusta," a graceful and fast growing tree, worthy of being introduced where shade and beautiful foliage are objects, has been planted by the walk which leads from the lawn joining the main road near the entrance gate, and a number of the Chinese Tallow trees (stillingia sebifera) have been planted out, and are in a thriving condition.

491. One of the two specimens of Rhamnus (R. Utilis) yielding the green dye of China has produced seeds, and a portion of these with specimens of the plants have been forwarded to the Revenue Board of Madras for the purpose of testing their properties.

492. The experiment of growing wheat was tried, but has proved a failure. The seeds were sown in June, but up till February of the next season, although they had made good grass, no flower stems were produced, and they were therefore pulled up.

493. The experiment will be repeated with samples of oats and wheat received from the Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras, but it is feared that the climate is too warm for successful results.

494. In the Fruit Department considerable progress has been made in propagating the best kinds of apples, plums. &c. Strawberries of good sorts have been raised from English seeds, and the filbert, raised from seeds supplied by His Excellency Sir W. Denison, (who has also presented a collection of Australian seeds, and cuttings of Australian vines,) is thriving.

Fruit Department.

495. Doctor Cleghorn has furnished seeds from which healthy plants have been raised of the Chinese varnish tree (Elacuoica Vernicea), and Doctor Kirkpatrick of the Mysore Commission, collections of seeds from the Cape Town and Natal Gardens, as well as a collection of seeds and bulbs gathered by himself in Southern Africa and the Mauritius. Doctor Kirkpatrick also brought with him a case of plants containing pears, strawberries, quince, Spanish chesnut, and other valuable plants; but the case having been unfortunately dipped in the surf while landing at Madras, most of the roots were found to be dead on arrival at Bangalore.

496. Captain Beddome, Acting Conservator of Forests, Madras, continues to contribute seeds of rare and interesting plants, and a collection of 150 kinds of flower seeds has been received from the Royal Gardens, Kew.

497. A case of plants has been furnished to Sir W. Denison for transmission to Australia, in return for seeds, &c, and the soldiers' gardens and band promenade in the Cantonment have been supplied with plants gratis.

498. The sale of produce is satisfactory, amounting to Rs. 1,954-15-7, being an increase on that of last year of Rs. 184-15-7, and the amount deducted from the total expenditure shows that the garden has cost

Sale of produce.

Expense to Government.

Government Rs. 4,433-8-5, an amount quite insignificant compared with the benefit and pleasure derived by the public.

Popularity with Europeans and Natives.

499. In 1862-63 the number of carriages which entered the garden was 9,837
Equestrians 3,997

This year shows—

Carriages 12,128
Equestrians 6,003

The increase of Native visitors is also large.

500. The garden is much resorted to by Natives, especially on holidays, and their conduct generally is good, comparatively few instances being known of their injuring the plants in any way.

Soldiers' Gardens.

501. Every facility has been given for the establishment of soldiers' gardens at Bangalore by free grants of land in suitable spots, and the experiment appears to have succeeded well with the European Troops. The system has since been extended to the Native Regiments, and flourishing gardens are springing up in the neighbourhood of their lines.

Deria Dawlut Bagh, Seringapatam.

502. The building known as the "Deria Dawlut" memorable as one of the palaces of Tippoo, and afterwards as the residence of the Duke of Wellington, was restored under the orders of Lord Dalhousie. The restoration of the garden would also seem to have been part of the original design contemplated, but circumstances have prevented this being carried out in a suitable manner till the past year, as the future maintenance of the garden is dependant on the funds raised by the management of the land attached.

503. A plan has been furnished by Mr. New for restoring the garden in harmony with the style of the building, and Mr. Black has lent his aid in suggesting improvements.

504. The area of the ground has been calculated at 48 acres, and the annual receipts from the produce estimated at Rs. 640, from which, with the balance in hand, it is hoped that the plan may be carried out.

Residency Garden, Mysore.

505. Attached to the Residency at Mysore is a large, well watered and productive garden, but which has for some years been necessarily neglected in consequence of the reduction of the large Establishment originally employed to keep it in order. The garden is most conveniently situated midway between the town of Mysore and the new Cantonments, and measures have been taken to reclaim it, and establish a public garden and promenade for the communities of both places, to whom it will prove a great attraction.

ARBORICULTURE.

506. Almost the only works of public utility executed at the public expense under the several Native dynasties were places for entertaining travellers and avenues of trees. The former, too, were intended only for the privileged classes, and even avenues (except in the Mulnad) along the public roads owe their origin chiefly to Poornia.

These avenues are greatly decayed, and on some roads have almost disappeared. Where old avenues still exist they are not much used, as the roads have become water-courses, and have been superseded by the many excellent roads since constructed.

Former measures.

507. For a considerable number of years endeavours have been made to increase the number of trees in the open country of Mysore by holding out inducements to private individuals to plant avenues and topes, but the result has not been successful.

508. In 1846 revised Rules for the endowment of Chuttrums, Mussafirkhanas, &c., on the basis of those in force in the Madras Presidency, were drawn up, and notifications were issued intimating that land would be given on "Jodee" or light assessment to individuals who constructed buildings of the above description, or who dug wells, and planted groves or avenues, for the public benefit.

Want of success.

509. The number of trees planted under these conditions is quite insignificant, being in round numbers by the Returns only about 35,000 for the whole Province, while in some Districts scarcely a tree has been réared.

510. Theoretically there would seem to be no reason why more effect should not have been produced, as the remissions are about ⅔ds of the nominal assessment on the land granted, and are equivalent to about Rs. 20 per 100 trees per annum, but there can be no doubt that the object aimed at has not been carried out, and that if the roads are to be lined with avenues, some other course must be adopted.

Fresh endeavours.

511. The subject has been pressed on the attention of the Superintendents, who have been directed to make use of the services of the Revenue Officials, and to endeavour to induce the people themselves to plant trees within the limits of their villages. Opinions vary as to the best course to pursue, but several expedients are now on trial, and in some Talooks, especially in the Hassan District, enough has been done to show that if the Officers are really interested in the subject, planting may be carried on extensively without resorting to permanent alienations of land for the purpose.

512. Nurseries have been formed at some of the public Bungalows, the Jails, and the Head Quarters of Talooks, and probably in many places the ryots will be found willing to plant fruit bearing trees merely on condition of enjoying the produce, &c., and in others favorable contracts may be hereafter entered into with potails, villagers, and other residents along the lines of road.

XI. Government Museum.

Museum proposed.

513. The establishment of a Museum for the exhibition of natural and artificial products of Mysore is highly desirable, and the Superintendents have been requested both personally, and by the aid of the Deputy Superintendents, to contribute such articles of interest as may be procurable within their Divisions.

514. The collection of such specimens must necessarily be the work of time, but as it is to be hoped that private individuals will lend assistance in presenting articles of various descriptions, it does not appear necessary that any great expense should be incurred. It is probable that ample space will be available for exhibiting the collection on the construction of the new Public Offices, but no difficulty, it is expected, will be experienced in procuring sufficient accommodation even at the present time, and in order to assist in determining what specimens should be furnished, a list given in the Appendix, based upon the descriptive catalogue prepared by Dr. G. Watson with reference to the International Exhibition of 1862, and comprising articles exhibited in the Indian Department, has been printed and circulated to the Heads of Departments and others likely to contribute.

Measures taken.

515. In addition to the list of natural and artificial products of the Province, attention has been directed to the many works of antiquity and ancient art, such as sculptures, coins, inscriptions, &c., which are to be found in many parts of the Province, and which possess a high interest in an historical, geographical, and social point of view, inscriptions, especially, being most numerous in the Nugur Division.

Sculptures and Inscriptions.

516. A collection of such coins as are procurable at Bangalore has already been made, and in the case of sculptures and inscriptions, when the original cannot be removed, copies will be made.

Coins.

517. In order to avoid an accumulation of specimens of the same article from different sources, when there is no real distinction in form, quality, texture, or other feature, reports have been called for on the special products, natural and artificial, of the different Divisions, so that the extra cost of transit, &c., from distant places, of articles procurable at or near Bangalore may be averted.

XII. Mysore Government Press.

518. The Establishment of the Press has been enlarged by the entertainment of additional Compositors, Pressmen, &c., at an additional cost of Rs. 198-8-0 per month.

Establishment enlarged.

519. The value of the work executed amounts to Rs. 17,275-3-10, being Rs. 3,333-1-10 more than last year, when the amount was Rs. 13,942-2-0. This estimate has been framed according to a scale of rates considerably less than those charged in Madras and Bangalore, as proved by a comparison with estimates obtained from private Presses for printing 10,000 copies of a Canarese educational work, the charges of which were—

Value of work.

Press.	Total Charge.			Price per Copy.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Vritántha Bodhini Press ..	1,400	0	0	0	2	3	Nearly.
Wesleyan Mission Press ...	770	0	0	0	1	3	Nearly.
Mysore Government Press	521	8	0	0	0	10	

520. The advantages of adopting this low scale are two-fold. In the first place the value of the work done is not over-rated, and Government deceived with regard to the economical advantages of the Press; and secondly, the educational books are on this account sold at a remarkably low price.

Cheapness of publication.

521. As observed in the educational section, it is probable that no educational publications are issued so cheaply as those of the Mysore Government Press, with the exception of the series published by direction of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland; these works are probably stereotyped and printed at Steam Presses, the paper, ink, millboards, binding cloth, &c., supplied by contract, and every conceivable method resorted to with a view of issuing a cheap publication.

522. A still further decrease in the price of school books will, it is hoped, be effected by the adoption of a printing machine, and the process of stereotyping, so successfully practised in England, as a means of saving the wear and tear of type and reducing the price of printing.

523. Another very desirable acquisition to the Press will be the possession of moulds and matrices for casting English type which are expected from England, as Canarese type has been cast with admirable success for the last 3 years.

524. There is no authentic record of the casting of the first Canarese type, but a Canarese Grammar by Dr. Carey printed at Serampore in 1817 is extant. About the same time a translation of the Scriptures was printed at Bellary in a type somewhat superior to that used at Serampore, but still extremely defective.

Early Canarese printing.

525. The first type used in Bangalore was cast in Madras at the American Mission Press. This in appearance was a considerable improvement on any previously used, but was, however, extremely inconvenient to the Compositor, as it necessitated his walking backwards and forwards several yards before a line could be composed, which, of course, occasioned great delay and enhanced the price of printing accordingly.

Progress.

526. The mechanical difficulties were overcome by the united efforts of Mr. Garrett, the present Director of Public Instruction, in communication with the Reverend T. Hodson of the Wesleyan Mission in Mysore, and Mr. Watt, the type founder, and the way in which this was effected, with the advantages of the new system, are clearly described in a letter to the Editor of the Madras Christian Instructor dated August 1848, which is printed in the Appendix, and is well worth the perusal of those interested in such subjects.

527. It will be seen that Mr. Garrett also effected various improvements in Canarese printing by the introduction of spaces between the words, punctuation, &c., and it has been now suggested that a still further improvement may be made by the introduction of capitals, which will doubtless be as useful in Canarese as they have been in English.

Introduction of spaces and capitals.

528. In illustration of this suggestion, an extract has been added in the Appendix from Wickliffe's translation of the Scriptures as printed in

Bagster's Hexapla without capitals, with the authorised version in which they are used, and an extract from the Canarese Dialogues showing how much more intelligible Canarese would appear were capitals generally introduced.

529. They at once catch the eye, and the drift of a passage would be seen as readily as in English.

530. A selection of specimens of Canarese type in use is also added, as likely to prove interesting.

TOUR THROUGH THE MULNAAD.

531. Besides occasional short trips during the course of the year, I made an extended tour through what is called the Mulnaad or hill country of the Nugur Division, principally with a view to inspecting the various ghat roads, and the manner of conducting business in the more remote Talooks, subsequently traversing Munzerabad and returning to Bangalore by the Eastward route through the Talooks of Arkulgode, Nursipore, Nagamunglum, Hoolioordroog, and Magree. The fertile and luxuriant tract of country comprising the Nugur Mulnaad has been a sealed book to all but the few Officials who have been located in the District, but it is now proposed, with the permission of the Supreme Government, to publish an interesting Report on this region compiled many years ago by Mr. Stokes of the Madras Civil Service. For the present it may suffice to observe that for many centuries the Bednore country was ruled by independent dynasties, among which, at one time, the race of Jain Rajahs was predominant; but on the wane and fall of the religion professed by these Chiefs, the whole tract was occupied by orthodox Hindoos, the head of the Smartha sect, the famous Sringari Gooroo, being located in a picturesque site on the banks of the Toonga River. The few Jains who are now seen are found in secluded spots, and their "bustees" or temples are supported by them with considerable difficulty. In the year 1763 Hyder Ali stormed Nugur, the capital of the Bednore Rajahs, and from the plunder which he there amassed, laid the foundation of his future fortunes. The old Hindoo family was driven out, and the head of the house placed in confinement, their "Sumustan" ever afterwards forming a nominal appendage of the Mysore State, though in reality retained in Hyder's own grasp till he assumed his ultimate position of a sovereign ruler. The Mulnaad, besides its attractive natural features, and the rich luxuriance of its valleys and forests, is not devoid of ancient remains testifying its former importance, no part of Mysore exhibiting so varied a collection of grants inscribed on stone and copper, made by long forgotten princes for devout and charitable purposes. This interesting tract is, however, traversed with considerable difficulty, owing to the rapid streams and formidable mountains which obstruct one's progress, the former, where not bridged, being an insurmountable obstacle in the monsoon.

532. In the most inaccessible portions of the hills are produced the finer kinds of betel-nut, which forms the main export of the District, that most valued being the produce of the Kulûs Máganee, a fertile commune lying at the foot of a lofty peak in the most remote part of the Mulnaad. Rice is grown in great quantities in all the valleys, while on the slopes of the Baba Booden mountains and other hills clothed with jungle, coffee plantations are numerous, the income realized by an excise on this article having, during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 67,000. For a

long series of years, in fact ever since the Mysore country has been under the administration of British Officers, endeavours have been made to facilitate the communication between the Nugur country and Canara, from which salt is imported to a great extent, the Mulnaad in return sending its surplus rice to the coast. It must be confessed, however, that much yet remains to be done, and that the District requires many more roads before it can be said to be adequately opened up to commerce and to outside enterprize. The peculiar features of the country, the dangerous nature of the prevailing fever, the scarcity of labour, and the extreme difficulty of procuring supplies, have interposed serious obstacles to the Public Works Department, the European subordinates in which have, as a rule, failed to make as much progress as was desirable, in consequence of which it has been suggested to Government, that in future all projects not involving scientific superintendence should be carried out by the Civil agency, which alone can hope to procure a sufficient supply of labor, and to exercise an efficient control over it when obtained. The existing communications are, 1, the main road from Shimogah to the North-West towards Honawar, passing by the celebrated Gairsoppa Falls; 2, the Coolloor Ghat, due West of Shimogah, which from its unfinished state is of comparatively little value; 3, the Agoombee Ghat, which, though not a first class road in point of construction, is the principal outlet from the Mulnaad; and 4, the Boond Ghat, a communication recently formed skirting the Southern side of the hill country. Roads to connect these ghats with one another, and to open up some of the more isolated Talooks now dependent on the rough and precipitous passes formed by nature, are greatly needed, while much remains to be effected in bridging the numerous rapid hill torrents by which the country is intersected. It is thought desirable to draw attention prominently to a region, which, though the richest portion of the territory, has long been and still is deficient in means of ready communication with the rest of the Province and the surrounding Districts of Her Majesty's Territory.

533. After a toilsome march through the wildest parts of the Mulnaad bordering on the Canara Zillah, and after visiting the sources of the Toonga and Bhudra Rivers, I left the District at the head of the Kodakul or Boond Ghat and proceeded to the thriving town of Chikmoogloor, the head quarters of the Cudoor District, and the great depôt for the trade in coffee. From this I marched Eastward, visiting several Talooks of the Hassan District and then entered Munzerabad, the coffee producing portion of the Ashtagram Division. The famous Jain temple of Halebede, which is profusely covered with sculpture of rare workmanship, was inspected, and measures taken to arrest the progress of decay, which would shortly convert the deserted shrine into a complete ruin. Since the time when the last of the Jain Rajahs, Vishna Vardhana, abandoned the faith of his fathers and became a convert to the predominant Hindoo belief, the Halebede temple has been neglected and allowed to be desecrated, though the ancient rites are still kept up in some adjoining smaller shrines of great antiquity. The head quarters of the Jain sect are at Sravunbelgool in the Hassan District, at which place, on the summit of a lofty rock, a colossal statue feet high, hewn out of the apex of the mountain, towers over the plain, and presents an imposing appearance from a distance of many miles round. It stands in the centre of a temple, inside which are ranged 72 Jain images, and is a wonderful work of art.

534. In traversing Munzerabad, every opportunity was taken of conferring freely with the planters, European and Native, on the wants of the District which have been alluded to in previous portions of this Report, and the Munzerabad and Sumpajee Ghats were inspected. The country between Munzerabad and Bangalore is comparatively uninteresting, but occasion was taken to examine the site of the Sreeramdavur Anicut, an irrigation work of importance and promise. Bangalore was reached by the new road to Magree, which penetrates a hitherto inaccessible part of the Province, lying round the celebrated Rock Fortress of Savandroog.

CONCLUSION.

535. In my Report of the administration of Mysore for 1862-63, I stated it to be my conviction that the successful results of British administration in Mysore were the effects of the vitality infused into every Department by the European Officers, and to the suppression, by their vigilant supervision and control, of the abuses frequently attendant on a Native system of administration.

536. Further experience, and a closer acquaintance with the defects inherent even in the improved system introduced by Lord William Bentinck, in which the elements of a Native Government were still preserved, have confirmed me in the opinion, that any attempt to conduct the affairs of the Province exclusively by Native agency, would be to surrender the people to oppression, and that the advantages gained by consolidating and systematizing the working of the administration far outweigh the theoretical benefits of adhering closely to a Native standard of Government.

537. Although the present year has comparatively been marked by few changes, stability and uniformity have been given to those introduced last year, and I can state from personal observation that in this respect the change is marked and the improvement encouraging.

538. During the progress of a tour in the Mulnaad, I visited and minutely inspected all the Talook Cutcherries of that part of the country, 12 in number.

539. This inspection consisted in an examination of all the files of cases, Judicial and Revenue, a scrutiny into the various accounts, the system of keeping records, the state of the Lock-ups, in fact all details of current business. The Amildars of the Nugur Division are, and generally always have been, superior to the Talook Officers of the rest of the territory, and I was, on the whole, satisfied with the state of the Talook Cutcherries. In one or two instances the Amildars were inefficient, but the greater number showed considerable aptitude for business and a ready intelligence of the Budget system of keeping accounts, the novelty of which may not unjustly be regarded as presenting some difficulty. On leaving the Mulnaad, I found that in the Talooks of Arkulgode, Nursipore, Nagamunglum, Hoolioordroog, and Magree, which being difficult of access, and at a distance from main lines of road have been comparatively little visited, the state of the Cutcherries in some places was decidedly bad and the Amildars of inferior stamp, an evidence of the indispensability of close supervision by superior authority in order to secure efficiency.

540. The more remote the Talook, the greater the irresponsibility of the Native head, and the consequent risk of mismanagement and corruption. In three of the Talooks mentioned the accounts were in bad order, the files heavy, and the Amildars worn out and incapable. In one of them an attempt was made to prevent people from presenting petitions, by declaring there was no stamp paper in store, and the investigation afterwards led to the removal from Office of the Amildar, a brother of the Rajah's Dewan.

541. It was clearly shown that the only effective remedy for the malpractices which have long prevailed in some Talooks is the constant and close supervision of the European Deputy Superintendent, and this mainly depends upon his District being of moderate area.

542. The Talook Officers in Mysore, as a rule, are certainly inferior to their compeers in other parts of India. Their education is imperfect, they have not been trained to orderly habits, and their irresponsibility has been too great. To this it may be added that the rules issued for their guidance in Judicial matters left them perhaps too much latitude, while in Revenue Procedure everything was in uncertainty. An endeavour has been made to rectify the more glaring defects by introducing the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, by framing a set of rules for the guidance of Amildars in Civil suits, and by laying down certain instructions in Revenue procedure of an easy character. Talook accounts based on the Budget system have been prescribed and have been found readily intelligible, while a short but comprehensive hand book of rules for executing minor works and repairs has been drawn up.

543. As the majority of these measures were new, some difficulty has naturally been experienced in working them. There is always a great risk in India of administrations inaugurating rules and regulations in advance of the capacity and intelligence of those for whom they are intended, and it must be confessed that in Mysore education is at present in so backward a state that the class of Native Officials is decidedly not of a high order, with a few remarkable exceptions. Education is, however, advancing rapidly, and the efforts made to circulate elementary books by sending them to the Talooks for sale in the Cutcherries on favorable terms has been most successful, and produced a result only second to the construction of new schools, which, of course, cannot be set afloat in all parts of the Province simultaneously.

544. The foundation of a good system has been laid, and if unceasing vigilance and close supervision are exercised by the District Officers, who are the real main-springs of our system of Government, there is little fear that Mysore will eventually lag behind other Provinces.

545. It is considered becoming, however, to speak with some reserve on this point, as some time must elapse before measures recently introduced can work properly, and many years must elapse before a superior race of Native Officials springs up to take the place of those now exercising authority. Meanwhile we must be contented with the material prosperity which undoubtedly exists.

546. In adverting to the share in the administration taken by the leading Officials among the Native community, it is a great pleasure to me to be able to affirm that their co-operation has been of

material assistance, and that the manner in which they have performed their duties has far surpassed my expectations. I was well aware before of the ability of many of them, but the readiness and zeal shown by them have been very remarkable, while there is no doubt that as a body they bear a very high character for integrity and impartiality. In consequence of the many cases of sickness among the European Officers, a large share of responsibility has been borne by the Native Assistants, and they have worked at their posts in an untiring manner, without change or respite, which presents a most commendable example to all their subordinates. In fact some of this class are quite as fitted to take charge of a District as the European Assistants, and therefore in the existing dearth of European Officers, I felt no hesitation in recommending one of the ablest of these Assistants to the charge of the Colar District as Acting Deputy Superintendent. In point of experience and ability he has few equals in this Province, and the honorable distinction bestowed on this individual should be a sign of good augury to the whole body.

547. The District Offices are now for the most part in good order. They have all been personally inspected by me, and the Officers showed full acquaintance with the new system of Departmental registry and Office details. The Superintendents, freed from the details with which they were formerly embarrassed, are now enabled to concentrate their attention on general questions, and to assume their legitimate position as administrative Officers, the beneficial effects of which are discernible in the more speedy manner in which business is despatched, and information furnished to the Commissioner's Office.

548. It is a satisfactory circumstance that the miscellaneous petitions addressed to the Commissioner direct from the Divisions, which may be regarded as special appeals from the decisions of Officers of every grade, have diminished from 8,120 in 1862-63 to 4,250 in the present year, but probably a more candid summary of the contrasts between the past and present Revenue system of Mysore could not be given than that recorded by Colonel Dobbs in his Administration Report for the Nundidroog Division, as certainly no better authority could be found than that of an Officer who has for 30 years zealously and successfully laboured in Mysore.

Extract from Report by Colonel Dobbs.

549. "The former Revenue system was emphatically Native in all "its details, the power and influence of the "Division servants being entirely dependent "on the personal character of the Superinten-"dent. If he had experience, energy, and independence of character, his "subordinates could not materially oppress the people or fill their own "pockets at the expense of Government, but with an inexperienced, and "still more an indolent superior, a Head Sheristadar and Head Moonshee "had an undue irresponsible power, which was not desirable. There "have been a few Native Officers who were not disposed to abuse their "power, but these were exceptions; and I never had one under me who "did not thwart me in every attempt to improve the condition or lessen "the burdens of the ryots. Not only was there a want of systematic "reform and improvement, but a Superintendent, who saw his way clear "to carry out a general measure, was compelled to do everything "piecemeal and was liable to be thrown back if Native influence was

"brought to bear against his measures. There was very much, however, "to interest and stimulate a man of ordinary energy and enthusiasm in "being to a very great extent thrown on his own resources, untrammeled "by rules, regulations and forms, and who could hand over so much of "the routine work to his Native subordinates with the perfect confidence "that under his supervision they would do the work better than himself. "A systematic procedure has now been introduced, and although the "Native element in the higher Departments has vastly increased, the "principle on which they exercise authority has entirely changed. Instead "of an irresponsible Head Sheristadar, whose acts were those of the "Superintendent, a Native Assistant now acts on his own responsibility; "his pay is liberal, his position honorable, and his prospects encourag-"ing. The expectations I formed of the beneficial effects in Native "agency under an altered system have been fully realized, not a rumour "of corrupt practices on the part of any Native Assistant has reached "me, and, on the whole, they have done their duty well. There has been "also a great decrease in the number of complaints against Talook and "Hobly servants for corruption, and there can be no doubt that they "have by a liberal scale of salaries been placed beyond many temptations, "which they could not with an altogether inadequate remuneration resist. "The distribution of labor divided amongst a number of independent "responsible agents, each of whom is systematically and rigidly super-"vised and checked, has brought home justice to every man's door in "a way that was not known before; and many offences which under the "former system could not have been brought to light are now enquired "into and disposed of. It must be admitted, on the other hand, that "frivolous complaints and disputes have greatly multiplied, and the present "staff, though greatly increased in numbers, can hardly perform the work "which a system of rules and regulations and increased facilities for appeals "and special appeals in Revenue and Police matters has created. There "is one obvious result of the change—the growing independence of the "great body of the people, a result which is by no means agreeable to the "former governing classes, but which may eventually effect most impor-"tant changes in the relative position of the different classes, I wish I "could add, in their moral improvement, but of this I am not sanguine; "still the liberation of masses from class and caste slavery is in itself a "desirable object."

Officers of the Commission.

550. It only remains to notice the services of the Officers of the Commission during the year.

551. Many important reforms in the judicial branch of the administration have been introduced by Mr. Saunders, the Judicial Commissioner, who is entitled to the thanks of Government for the efficient control exercised by him over the department under his charge. The most valuable of these innovations has been a hand book of rules for Amildars in the decision of Civil suits, a compilation which having been translated into Canarese and printed, is readily procurable, and now forms the sole guide in this branch of judicial procedure. The great requirement in introducing revised rules is a good translation readily intelligible to the Native mind, the want of this provision having been the cause that many excellent orders and instructions have been misunderstood or wilfully misinterpreted. It seems unfair to pass Acts and issue Regulations of which Vernacular translations are not easily

accessible, while at the same time they are pronounced to be standing Law, binding upon the people.

552. The working of the Small Cause Court has been decidedly efficient and popular, a result which is entirely owing to the excellent judgment of the presiding Officers, Mr. L. Ricketts and Mr. Numboor Krishnia.

553. The Divisional authority has been exercised by the following Officers for the periods shown :—

NUNDIDROOG DIVN.	Lieut. Colonel Dobbs,	from	1st May	1863	to	30th April	1864.
ASHTAGRAM DIVN.	Major Pearse,	„	1st May	„		11th Jan	„
	Major McHutchin,	„	12th Jan.	1864	„	23rd Mar.	„
	Captain C. Elliot. C. B.	„	24th Mar.	„		30th Apl.	„
NUGUR DIVISION.	Captain C. Elliot. C. B.	„	1st May	1863	„	13th Mar.	„
	Lt. Colonel T. Clerk.	„	14th Mar.	1864	„	30th Apl.	„

554. All the Superintendents have lent ready aid in carrying out the details of administration in their several Divisions, and I need scarcely observe that the supervision and control exercised by these Officers are of essential importance in introducing changes and improvements in the Districts. Major Pearse was compelled by sickness to proceed to England, his place being taken by Captain Elliot, C. B., an Officer of much experience, while the care of the Nugur Division was entrusted to Lieutenant Colonel Clerk, lately returned from sick leave, who is intimately acquainted with the Province and its history for the past 20 years. Lieutenant Colonel Dobbs remained for the whole year in charge of the Nundidroog Division, performing the duties entirely to the satisfaction of myself and the people, with whom he is deservedly popular.

555. There has been so much sickness among the Deputy Superintendents, and consequently there have been so many changes in some Districts, that I shall refrain from drawing any comparison between the several Officers, and shall observe only that they have all worked with assiduity, and shown great interest in their charges. The Reports from each District to the Divisional Superintendents were dated as follow :—

NUNDIDROOG DIVN.	Bangalore,	dated	18th June	1864	submitted	by	Capt. J. A. Campbell.
	Colar,	„	27th May	„	„	„	A. J. Bruce.
	Toomcoor,	„	9th June	„	„	„	Lieut. C. Pearse.
ASHTAGRAM DIVN.	Mysore,	„	15th „	„	„	„	Major T. M. McHutchin.
	Hassan,	„	1st „	„	„	„	Capt. H. Thomson.
NUGUR DIVISION.	Shimogah,	„	6th June	„	„	„	Major J. J. Hamilton.
	Cudoor,	„	31st May	„	„	„	Capt. H. Acton.
	Chitltledroog,	„	24th June	„	„	„	Lieut. E. Armstrong.

556. The early submission of a yearly Report is not in itself a sure index of the efficiency of a District Officer, but it is of the first importance that this information should be speedily furnished to higher authority.

557. The Assistants, European and Natives, have done their work well and cheerfully. Passing in Canarese has been made compulsory in the case of all Junior Assistants.

558. The post of Superintendent of Police in the Bangalore Cannonment was filled with credit by Lieutenant C. Pearse for the greater part of the year, and for the remainder by Lieutenant R. Cole, an enerpetic Officer. The appointment is of a harassing nature, and as the guperintendent is ex-officio President of the Municipal Board, the duties Sre altogether very onerous.

559. Among the highest Native Officials, Mr. Vijiarungum Naidoo, Head Serishtadar, Mr. Arnachellum Moodeliar, Anché and Furyad Bukshee, and Mr. Sethoo Row, Khazana Bukshee, are entitled to much praise for their efficient superintendence of their several Departments.

560. I have to thank Major Sankey, the Officiating Chief Engineer, for the zealous exertions made by him during the course of the year, and to record my acknowledgments of the services of the following Heads of Departments:—

Dr. Mackenzie, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.
„ Kirkpatrick, Surgeon of the Mysore Commission.
„ Oswald, Acting ditto ditto.
Major W. Anderson, Superintendent of Survey.
Mr. J. Garrett, Director of Public Instruction.
Major Ramsay, Military Assistant.
Mr. Hudson, Deputy Auditor and Accountant.
Major Hunter, Conservator of Forests.
Mr. Philip Garrett, Superintendent of the Government Press.

561. Finally, I desire to acknowledge the efficient assistance rendered to me by Captain A. C. Hay, Secretary to the Commission, whose services merit special notice from me, and entitle him to the thanks of Government.

BANGALORE,
8th August 1864.

(Signed) L. BOWRING,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX II. TABLE No. 5.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Original Suits.

Detail of Original Suits pending on the 31st December 1863 in the different Courts of Mysore.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Number.	Division.	District.	Description of Courts.	Not exceeding 1 month.	Ditto 2 months.	Ditto 3 months.	Ditto 4 months.	Ditto 5 months.	Ditto 6 months.	Ditto 7 months.	Ditto 8 months.	Ditto 9 months.	Ditto 10 months.	Ditto 11 months.	Ditto 12 months.	More than 12 months.	Total.	Date of oldest Case pending.
1	Astagram.	Mysore.	Deputy Superintendent ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	11	17	29-12-62
2			Asst. dttio of the Higher Standard.	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	23-11-62
3			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto ...	9	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	1- 5-62
4			Amildars ...	110	43	27	17	20	12	10	6	4	...	4	3	39	295	1-10-60
			Total...	123	46	31	18	20	12	13	7	5	...	4	3	53	335	1-10-60
5		Hassan.	Deputy Superintendent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	25- 5-62
6			Asst. ditto of the Higher Standard.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1- 9-62
7			Amildars ...	22	7	8	7	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	12	59	2- 2-63
			Total...	23	8	8	8	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	12	63	2- 2-63
			Grand Total...	146	54	39	26	21	12	13	10	5	...	4	3	65	398	1-10-60
8	Droog.	Bangalore.	Deputy Superintendent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9			Asst. ditto of the Higher Standard.	12	8	3	5	4	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	38	23- 7-63
10			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11			Ditto ditto on Probation ...	4	1	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	10-9-63
12			Amildars ...	99	63	57	33	20	12	2	6	5	3	5	7	33	345	7-8-62
			Total...	115	72	66	46	24	14	4	6	7	3	5	7	33	402	7-8-62
13			Bangalore Court of Small Causes ...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...
			Grand Total...	174	72	66	46	24	14	4	6	7	3	5	7	33	461	...

14	NUNDI	Colar.	Deputy Superintendent ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	30- 4-62
15			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	2	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5- 6-...
16			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto ...	11	...	2	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	18- 7-62
17			Amildars ...	22	55	17	15	13	2	...	4	4	5	1	3	41	182	19- 1-...
			Total...	35	56	19	21	15	4	3	4	5	5	1	3	41	212	19- 1-62
18		Toomkoor.	Deputy Superintendent ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Not given.
19			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto ...	2	7	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	Not given.
21			Amildars ...	19	16	10	5	7	1	7	...	1	...	...	...	2	68	12- 8-62
			Total...	21	23	14	9	10	1	7	...	1	...	...	...	2	88	12- 8-62
			Grand Total...	230	151	99	76	49	19	14	10	13	8	6	10	76	761	19- 1-62
22	NUGGUR.	Shemoga.	Deputy Superintendent ...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	30- 9-62
23			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard	25	6	10	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	50	8- 5-63
24			Amildars ...	39	15	14	5	19	8	3	5	...	...	...	2	4	114	2- 2-63
			Total...	64	21	25	10	21	8	5	5	...	...	...	2	13	174	30- 9-62
25		Cudoor.	Deputy Superintendent ...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9- 9-63
26			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard	10	2	3	5	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	1- 7-63
27			Amildars ...	24	16	14	5	11	5	1	8	2	2	4	1	21	114	12- 5-61
			Total...	34	19	17	12	13	9	1	8	2	2	4	1	21	143	12- 5-61
28		Chittledroog.	Deputy Superintendent ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3- 8-63
29			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5-11-63
30			Amildars ...	7	13	5	3	4	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	3- 2-63
			Total...	7	14	5	3	5	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	3- 2-63
			Grand Total...	105	54	47	25	39	23	7	13	2	2	4	3	34	358	12- 5-61
			General Total...	481	259	185	127	109	54	34	33	20	10	14	16	175	1,517	1-10-60
			1862-63 ...	261	93	101	98	163	74	257	116	43	31	22	19	131	1,409	...
			Increase ...	220	166	84	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	108	...
			Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	54	20	223	83	23	21	8	3	...	...	...

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
BANGALORE,
The 8th August 1864.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX

CIVIL

ORIGINAL

Statement of Costs of Original Suits disposed of in the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Division.	District.	Description of Courts.	Plaintiff's Costs.			
				Stamp fee on Plaint.	Other Stamps.	Other Costs.	Total.
1	Astagram.	Mysore.	Deputy Superintendent ...	1,600 0 0	47 0 0	237 15 8	1,884 15 8
2			Asst. ditto of the Higher Standard	140 0 0	2 0 0	30 13 0	172 13 0
3			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto ...	560 0 0	11 8 0	11 6 0	582 14 0
4			Amildars ...	1,381 0 0	709 0 0	1,755 15 0	3,845 15 0
			Total ...	3,681 0 0	769 8 0	2,036 1 8	6,486 9 8
5		Hassan.	Deputy Superintendent ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
6			Asst. ditto of the Higher Standard	15 8 0	0 0 0	71 8 0	87 0 0
7			Amildars ...	342 8 0	13 8 0	592 2 2	948 2 2
			Total ...	358 0 0	13 8 0	663 10 2	1,035 2 2
			Grand Total ...	4,039 0 0	783 0 0	2,699 11 10	7,521 11 10
8	Nunjidroog.	Bangalore.	Deputy Superintendent ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
9			Asst. ditto of the Higher Standard.	1,055 0 0	54 12 0	121 5 5	1,231 1 5
10			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto ...	6 9 0	94 0 0	5 8 0	106 1 0
11			Ditto ditto on Probation ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12			Amildars ...	1,636 9 1	437 13 1	668 15 5	2,743 5 7
			Total ...	2,698 2 1	586 9 1	795 12 10	4,080 8 0
13			Bangalore Court of Small Causes...	3,660 8 11	0 0 0	617 8 0	4,278 0 11
			Grand Total ...	6,358 11 0	586 9 1	1,413 4 10	8,358 8 11
14		Colar.	Deputy Superintendent ...	68 0 0	4 8 0	0 0 0	72 8 0
15			Asst. ditto of the Higher Standard	128 0 0	12 4 0	23 14 8	164 2 8
16			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto ...	66 4 0	9 4 0	73 1 2	148 9 2
17			Amildars ...	575 8 0	209 9 0	316 12 6	1,101 13 6
			Total ...	837 12 0	235 9 0	413 12 4	1,487 1 4
18		Toomkoor.	Deputy Superintendent ...	120 0 0	8 4 0	49 13 7	178 1 7
19			Asst. ditto of the Higher Standard	0 0 0	2 0 0	2 5 0	4 5 0
20			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto ...	106 0 0	7 8 0	30 8 6	144 0 6
21			Amildars ...	433 8 0	391 9 5	285 8 9	1,110 10 2
			Total ...	659 8 0	409 5 5	368 3 10	1,437 1 3
			Grand Total ...	7,855 15 0	1,231 7 6	2,195 5 0	11,282 11 6
22	Nugur.	Shemoga.	Deputy Superintendent ...	0 0 0	4 12 0	38 15 5	43 11 5
23			Asst. ditto of the Lower Standard	519 8 0	175 12 0	395 2 9	1,090 6 9
24			Amildars ...	820 0 0	445 4 0	966 3 8	2,231 7 8
			Total ...	1,339 8 0	625 12 0	1,400 5 10	3,365 9 10
25		Cudoor.	Deputy Superintendent ...	360 0 0	3 4 0	65 5 9	428 9 9
26			Asst. ditto of the Lower Standard	312 0 0	23 4 0	124 8 5	459 12 5
27			Amildars ...	660 8 0	105 0 0	243 2 3	1,008 10 3
			Total ...	1,332 8 0	131 8 0	433 0 5	1,897 0 5
28		Chittledroog.	Deputy Superintendent ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
29			Asst. ditto of the Lower Standard	32 0 0	3 12 0	21 10 6	57 6 6
30			Amildars ...	506 0 0	143 4 0	291 1 3	940 5 3
			Total ...	538 0 0	147 0 0	312 11 9	997 11 9
			Grand Total ...	3,210 0 0	904 4 0	2,146 2 0	6,260 6 0
			General Total ...	15,104 15 0	2,918 11 6	7,041 2 10	25,064 13 4

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
BANGALORE,
The 8th August 1864.

A.—Table 6.

JUSTICE.

Suits.

different Courts of the Mysore Province during the year 1863.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Defendant's Costs.			Total Costs.			
Stamps.	Other Costs.	Total.	Stamp fee on Plaint.	Other Stamps.	Other Costs.	Total.
7 0 0	37 12 0	44 12 0	1,600 0 0	54 0 0	275 11 8	1,929 11 8
0 8 0	11 13 0	12 5 0	140 0 0	2 8 0	41 10 0	184 2 0
8 8 0	6 7 6	14 15 6	560 0 0	20 0 0	17 13 6	597 13 6
312 8 0	230 13 8	543 5 8	1,381 0 0	1,021 8 0	1,987 12 8	4,390 4 8
328 8 0	286 14 2	615 6 2	3,681 0 0	1,098 0 0	2,322 15 10	7,101 15 10
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
12 0 0	0 0 0	12 0 0	15 8 0	12 0 0	71 8 0	99 0 0
48 2 0	28 14 0	77 0 0	342 8 0	61 10 0	621 0 2	1,025 2 2
60 2 0	28 14 0	89 0 0	358 0 0	73 10 0	692 8 2	1,124 2 2
388 10 0	315 12 2	704 6 2	4,039 0 0	1,171 10 0	3,015 8 0	8,226 2 0
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
14 4 0	45 6 8	59 10 8	1,055 0 0	69 0 0	166 12 1	1,290 12 1
112 0 3	5 4 0	117 4 3	6 9 0	206 0 3	10 12 0	228 5 3
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
322 7 1	419 13 4	742 4 5	1,636 9 1	760 4 2	1,088 12 9	3,485 10 0
448 11 4	470 8 0	919 3 4	2,698 2 1	1,035 4 5	1,266 4 10	4,999 11 4
0 0 0	111 2 0	111 2 0	3,660 8 11	0 0 0	728 10 0	4,389 2 11
448 11 4	581 10 0	1,030 5 4	6,358 11 0	1,035 4 5	1,994 14 10	9,388 14 3
3 0 0	39 0 0	42 0 0	68 0 0	7 8 0	39 0 0	114 8 0
11 8 0	23 0 10	34 8 10	128 0 0	23 12 0	46 15 6	198 11 6
6 8 0	15 15 8	22 7 8	66 4 0	15 12 0	89 0 10	171 0 10
126 10 0	21 8 0	148 2 0	575 8 0	336 3 0	338 4 6	1,249 15 6
147 10 0	99 8 6	247 2 6	837 12 0	383 3 0	513 4 10	1,734 3 10
1 4 0	8 8 4	9 12 4	120 0 0	9 8 0	58 5 11	187 13 11
2 0 0	2 4 0	4 4 0	0 0 0	4 0 0	4 9 0	8 9 0
5 4 0	20 10 5	25 14 5	106 0 0	12 12 0	51 2 11	169 14 11
69 4 0	21 13 1	91 1 1	433 8 0	460 13 0	307 5 10	1,201 11 3
77 12 0	53 3 10	130 15 10	659 8 0	487 1 5	421 7 8	1,568 1 1
674 1 4	734 6 4	1,408 7 8	7,855 15 0	1,905 8 10	2,929 11 4	12,691 3 2
4 0 0	14 0 2	18 0 2	0 0 0	8 12 0	52 15 7	61 11 7
67 4 0	78 11 8	145 15 8	519 8 0	243 0 0	473 14 5	1,236 6 5
138 0 0	115 0 8	253 0 8	820 0 0	583 4 0	1,081 4 4	2,484 8 4
209 4 0	207 12 6	417 0 6	1,339 8 0	835 0 0	1,608 2 4	3,782 10 4
1 8 0	0 0 0	1 8 0	360 0 0	4 12 0	65 5 9	430 1 9
12 4 0	18 8 0	30 12 0	312 0 0	35 8 0	143 0 5	490 8 5
74 12 0	18 3 8	92 15 8	660 8 0	179 12 0	261 5 11	1,101 9 11
88 8 0	36 11 8	125 3 8	1,332 8 0	220 0 0	469 12 1	2,022 4 1
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
6 8 0	0 0 0	6 8 0	32 0 0	10 4 0	21 10 6	63 14 6
74 4 0	33 6 0	107 10 0	506 0 0	217 8 0	324 7 3	1,047 15 3
80 12 0	33 6 0	114 2 0	538 0 0	227 12 0	346 1 9	1,111 13 9
378 8 0	277 14 2	656 6 2	3,210 0 0	1,282 12 0	2,424 0 2	6,916 12 2
1,441 3 4	1,328 0 8	2,769 4 0	15,104 15 0	4,359 14 10	8,369 3 6	27,834 1 4

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,

Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE No. 7.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

APPEAL SUITS.

Statement of Appeal Suits filed and disposed of in the different Courts of Mysore during the year 1863.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
									DISPOSED OF								
										DECREED.							
											In favor of Applts.						
Number.	Division.	District.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	Number of appeals pending at the close of last year.	Number appealed during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Balance for disposal.	Rejected, struck off for default and withdrawn.	Razeenamah.	By confession.	On trial.	Total.	In favor of Respondent.	Total.	Total disposed of	Remaining at the end of the year.
1			Judicial Commissioner ...	20	81	101	...	101	72	...	...	7	7	17	24	96	5
2	ASTAGRAM.		Superintendent ...	...	47	47	...	47	7	...	...	9	9	13	22	29	18
3		Mysore.	Deputy Superintendent ...	2	21	23	...	23	1	...	...	4	4	1	5	6	17
4			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard.	5	92	97	...	97	20	1	...	21	21	31	53	73	24
5			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto ...	10	52	62	19	43	16	3	1	13	14	10	27	43	...
			Total ...	17	165	182	19	163	37	4	1	38	39	42	85	122	41
6		Hassan.	Deputy Superintendent ...	...	22	22	5	17	3	1	...	4	4	3	8	11	6
7			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard.	...	60	60	...	60	13	...	...	18	18	28	46	59	1
			Total ...	...	82	82	5	77	16	1	...	22	22	31	54	70	7
			Grand Total ...	17	294	311	24	287	60	5	1	69	70	86	161	221	66
8	DROOG.		Superintendent ...	...	45	45	...	45	...	...	...	8	8	7	15	15	30
9		Bangalore	Deputy Superintendent ...	17	111	128	77	51	4	1	...	19	19	...	20	24	27
10			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard.	11	210	221	10	211	19	2	1	65	66	79	147	166	45
			Total ...	28	321	349	87	262	23	3	1	84	85	79	167	190	72

11	Nundi	Colar.	Deputy Superintendent ...	11	93	104	37	67	1	...	...	34	34	16	50	51	16
12			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard.	...	37	37	...	37	3	4	...	15	15	11	30	33	4
			Total ...	11	130	141	37	104	4	4	...	49	49	27	80	84	20
13		Toomkoor.	Deputy Superintendent ...	4	47	51	3	48	5	...	...	3	3	11	14	19	29
			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard.	1	19	20	...	20	6	1	...	5	5	8	14	20	...
			Total ...	5	66	71	3	68	11	1	...	8	8	19	28	39	29
			Grand Total ...	44	562	606	127	479	38	8	1	149	150	132	290	328	151
14	Nugur.		Superintendent ...	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
15		Shemoga.	Deputy Superintendent ...	..	34	34	...	34	1	2	...	1	1	6	9	10	24
16			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard.	11	97	108	...	108	14	5	...	31	31	29	65	79	29
			Total ...	11	131	142	...	142	15	7	...	32	32	35	74	89	53
17		Cudoor.	Deputy Superintendent ...	...	56	56	...	56	2	1	...	20	20	19	40	42	14
18			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard.	2	29	31	9	22	4	1	...	8	8	9	18	22	...
			Total ...	2	85	87	9	78	6	2	...	28	28	28	58	64	14
19		Chittledroog.	Deputy Superintendent ...	1	28	29	...	29	2	...	..	9	9	9	18	20	9
20			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard.	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
			Total ...	2	28	30	...	30	2	...	...	9	9	10	19	21	9
			Grand Total ...	15	249	264	9	255	23	9	...	69	69	73	151	174	81
			General Total ...	96	1,186	1,282	160	1,122	193	22	2	294	296	308	626	819	303
			1862-63 ...	66	1,201	1,267	...	1,267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,086	181
			Increase ...	30	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
			Decrease ...	...	15	...	...	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	...

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE;
The 8th August 1864.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX

CIVIL

AP

Duration of Appeal Suits disposed of during

	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9		
				Not exceeding 1 month.			Ditto 2 months.			Ditto 3 months.			Ditto 4 months.			Ditto 5 months.		
Number.	Division.	District.	Description of Courts.	Decreed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Decreed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Decreed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Decreed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Decreed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.
1	Astagram.		Judicial Commissioner ..	52	..	52	18	..	18	7	..	7	10	..	10	6	..	6
2		Mysore.	Superintendent ..	10	4	14	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	3	5	1	6
3			Deputy Superintendent ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
4			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard ..	14	9	23	18	10	28	1	2	3	6	1	7	10	..	10
5			Ditto ditto of the Lower Standard ..	2	4	6	4	4	8	14	5	19	2	..	2	3	1	4
			Total ..	17	13	30	23	14	37	18	8	26	8	1	9	13	1	14
6		Hassan.	Deputy Superintendent ..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	2	2	4	1	..	1
7			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard ..	14	5	19	8	5	13	..	..	..	4	..	4	7	..	7
			Total ..	15	5	20	8	6	14	1	..	1	6	2	8	8	..	8
			Grand Total ..	42	22	64	33	20	53	19	8	27	15	5	20	26	2	28
8	Nundidroog.	Bangalore.	Superintendent ..	5	7	12	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
9			Deputy Superintendent ..	3	..	3	1	2	3	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	2
10			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard ..	56	10	66	27	3	30	6	1	7	17	..	17	22	2	24
			Total ..	59	10	69	28	5	33	7	1	8	18	..	18	24	2	26
11		Colar.	Deputy Superintendent ..	9	..	9	21	..	21	5	1	6	4	..	4	6	..	6
12			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard ..	13	3	16	11	1	12	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total ..	22	3	25	32	1	33	9	2	11	4	..	4	6	..	6
13		Toomkoor.	Deputy Superintendent ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	3	2	2	4
			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard ..	4	4	8	6	2	8	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1
			Total ..	4	4	8	6	3	9	3	..	3	2	1	3	3	2	5
			Grand Total ..	90	24	114	67	9	76	21	3	24	24	1	25	33	4	37
14	Nugur.	Shemoga.	Superintendent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15			Deputy Superintendent ..	6	1	7	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
16			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard ..	20	4	24	17	6	23	15	2	17	7	1	8	4	..	4
			Total ..	26	5	31	18	6	24	16	2	18	7	1	8	5	..	5
17		Cudoor.	Deputy Superintendent ..	8	..	8	8	..	8	8	1	9	12	1	13	2	..	2
18			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard ..	3	1	4	14	2	16	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
			Total ..	11	1	12	22	2	24	8	2	10	13	1	14	2	..	2
19		Chittledroog.	Deputy Superintendent ..	..	..	..	1	1	2	7	..	7	9	1	10	..	..	..
20			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total ..	..	..	..	1	1	2	7	..	7	9	1	10	..	..	..
			Grand Total ..	37	6	43	41	9	50	31	4	35	29	3	32	7	..	7
			General Total ..	221	52	273	159	38	197	78	15	93	78	9	87	72	6	78
			1862-63 ..	..	..	171	..	..	138	..	..	205	..	..	128	..	..	108
			Increase ..	..	..	102	..	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Decrease ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	..	..	41	..	..	30

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
BANGALORE,
The 8th August 1864.

A.—TABLE 8.

JUSTICE.

PEALS.

the year 1863 *in the different Courts of Mysore.*

10			11			12			13			14			15			16			17			18		
Ditto 6 months.			Ditto 7 months.			Ditto 8 months.			Ditto 9 months.			Ditto 10 months.			Ditto 11 months.			Ditto 12 months.			Above 12 months.			Total.		
Decreed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Decreed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Decreed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Decreed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Decreed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Decreed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Decreed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Decreed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Decreed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.
2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	..	96
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	7	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	23	73
2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	15	43
2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	39	122
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	11
2	..	2	3	1	4	..	..	..	3	..	3	2	..	2	3	..	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	46	13	59
6	..	3	3	1	4	..	..	..	3	..	3	4	..	4	3	..	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	54	16	70
5	1	6	3	1	4	2	..	2	6	..	6	5	1	6	3	..	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	159	62	221
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	15
3	2	5	2	..	2	3	..	2	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	20	4	24
7	1	8	7	..	7	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	148	18	166
10	3	13	9	..	9	6	1	7	2	..	2	1	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	168	22	190
..	..	..	2	..	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	1	51
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	5	33
..	..	..	2	..	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	6	84
2	..	2	1	..	1	5	..	5	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	5	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	6	20
2	..	2	1	..	1	5	..	5	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	11	39
12	3	15	12	..	12	14	1	15	3	1	4	2	..	2	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	282	46	328
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	10
1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	14	79
1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	15	89
1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	2	42
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	4	22
1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	6	64
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	2	21
2	..	2	..	1	1	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151	23	174
21	4	25	16	2	18	18	1	19	11	1	12	7	1	8	5	..	5	1	2	3	1	..	1	688	131	819
..	..	104	..	..	77	..	..	57	..	..	36	..	..	21	..	..	19	..	..	12	..	..	10	..	..	1086
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	79	..	..	59	..	..	38	..	..	24	..	..	13	..	..	14	..	..	9	..	..	9	..	..	267

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,

Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE No. 9.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

APPEALS.

Detail of Appeals pending at the 31st December 1863 in the different Courts of Mysore.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Number.	DIVISION.	District.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	Not exceeding one month.	Ditto 2 do.	Ditto 3 do.	Ditto 4 do.	Ditto 5 do.	Ditto 6 do.	Ditto 7 do.	Ditto 8 do.	Ditto 9 do.	Ditto 10 do	Ditto 11 do.	Ditto 12 do.	More than 12 months.	Total.	Date of oldest case pending.
1			Judicial Commissioner ...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	8 4 63
2	ASTAGRAM.		Superintendent ..	15	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	18	30 1 63
3		Mysore.	Deputy Superintendent ...	10	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	17	13 12 62
4			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard ...	16	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	24	17 2 63
			Total ...	26	5	2	2	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	41	13 12 62
5		Hassan.	Deputy Superintendent ...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	6	1 3 63
6			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....
			Total ...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	7	1 3 63
			Grand Total ...	42	8	2	2	2	1	1	...	2	2	2	2	...	66	13 12 62
7	DROOG.		Superintendent ...	15	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	.....
8		Bangalore	Deputy Superintendent ...	1	2	...	4	...	2	4	7	3	2	1	...	1	27	15 12 62
9			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard ...	20	6	2	5	6	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	45	15 6 62
			Total ...	21	8	2	9	6	3	7	8	4	2	1	...	1	72	15 6 62

10	Nundi	Colar.	Deputy Superintendent ...	4	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	6 10 63
11			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	.....
			Total ...	4	14	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	6 10 63
12		Toomkoor.	Deputy Superintendent ...	3	3	7	2	2	8	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	29	.....
13			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
			Total ...	3	3	7	2	2	8	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	29	.....
			Grand Total ...	43	37	13	11	8	11	10	9	4	2	2	...	1	151	15 6 62
14	Nuggur.	Shemoga.	Superintendent ...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14 5 63
15			Deputy Superintendent ...	3	...	...	4	1	4	4	3	2	2	..	1	...	24	10 1 63
16			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard ...	1	4	16	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	7 6 63
			Total ...	4	4	16	9	3	4	5	3	2	2	...	1	...	53	10 1 63
17		Cuddoor.	Deputy Superintendent ...	3	7	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	18 6 63
18			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
			Total ...	3	7	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	18 6 63
19		Chittledroog.	Deputy Superintendent ...	...	1	1	1	3	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	31 7 63
20			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....
			Total ...	...	1	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	31 7 63
			Grand Total ...	7	15	18	12	7	7	7	3	2	2	...	1	..	81	10 1 63
			General Total ...	93	61	33	25	18	20	18	12	9	6	4	3	1	303	15 6 62
			1862-63 ...	41	26	43	35	14	7	4	3	3	2	1	...	2	181	
			Increase ...	52	35	...	...	4	13	14	9	6	4	3	3	...	122	
			Decrease ...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
BANGALORE.
The 8th August 1864.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX

CIVIL

EXECUTION

Duration of execution Cases disposed of during the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10		
Number.	Division.	District.	Description of Courts.	Not exceeding 1 month.			Ditto 2 months.			Ditto 3 months.			Ditto 4 months.			Ditto 5 months.			Ditto 6 months.		
				Disposed of by execution.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Disposed of by execution.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Disposed of by execution.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Disposed of by execution.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Disposed of by execution.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Disposed of by execution.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.
1	Astagram.	Mysore.	Deputy Superintendent.	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	3	4	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	3	3
2			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard ..	..	14	14	..	1	1	2	1	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3
3			Ditto ditto of the Lower Standard ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	2	..	2
4			Amildars ..	137	63	200	80	65	145	49	48	97	46	41	87	50	25	75	37	13	50
			Total ..	137	77	214	82	66	148	52	53	105	47	46	93	51	27	78	39	19	58
5		Hassan.	Deputy Superintendent.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2
7			Amildars ..	51	20	71	42	11	53	36	12	48	27	11	38	22	12	34	19	8	27
			Total ..	51	20	71	42	11	53	37	12	49	27	11	38	23	12	35	21	8	29
			Grand Total ..	188	97	285	124	77	201	89	65	154	74	57	131	74	39	113	60	27	87
8	Nundidroog.	Bangalore.	Deputy Superintendent.	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard ..	9	3	12	8	2	10	8	2	10	7	..	7	7	..	7	10	1	11
10			Ditto ditto of the Lower Standard ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11			Amildars ..	188	122	310	97	48	145	65	47	112	69	60	129	49	45	94	44	34	78
			Total ..	197	126	323	106	50	156	73	49	122	76	60	136	56	45	101	54	35	89
12			Bangalore Court of Small Causes ..	1002	..	1002	816	..	816	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Grand Total ..	1199	126	1325	922	50	972	73	49	122	76	60	136	56	45	101	54	35	89
13		Colar.	Deputy Superintendent.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard ..	3	1	4	11	3	14	3	2	5	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
15			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto ..	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	2	2	3	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	1
16			Amildars ..	143	44	187	98	47	145	73	23	96	36	11	47	27	21	48	14	11	25
			Total ..	147	46	193	110	50	160	76	27	103	41	12	53	27	22	49	15	11	26
17		Tooncoor.	Deputy Superintendent.	6	..	6	4	..	4	5	..	5	3	..	3	8	..	8	2	..	2
18			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
19			Amildars ..	26	11	37	43	7	50	32	7	39	28	4	32	15	6	21	23	12	35
			Total ..	32	11	43	48	7	55	38	7	45	32	4	26	23	6	29	26	12	38
			Grand Total ..	1378	183	1561	1080	107	1187	187	83	270	149	76	225	106	73	179	95	58	153
20		Shemoga.	Deputy Superintendent.	2	1	3	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
21			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard ..	10	3	13	15	6	21	17	7	24	17	9	26	8	1	9	6	4	10
22			Amildars ..	112	33	145	148	51	199	95	34	129	79	24	103	57	12	69	51	17	68
			Total ..	124	37	161	168	57	225	112	41	153	96	33	129	65	14	79	57	21	78
23	Nuggur.	Cuddoor.	Deputy Superintendent.	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
24			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard ..	1	2	3	6	2	8	7	2	9	3	1	4	2	..	2	1	1	2
25			Amildars ..	13	4	17	41	29	70	36	27	63	32	12	44	18	10	28	16	7	23
			Total ..	15	7	22	47	31	78	43	29	72	35	13	48	21	11	32	17	8	25
26		Chittledroog.	Deputy Superintendent.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard ..	3	..	3	5	..	5	6	..	6	..	..	..	5	..	5	5	..	5
28			Amildars ..	32	5	37	48	4	52	22	5	27	15	7	22	10	7	17	9	2	11
			Total ..	35	5	40	53	4	57	28	5	33	15	7	22	15	7	22	14	2	16
			Grand Total ..	174	49	223	268	92	360	183	75	258	146	53	199	101	32	133	88	31	119
			General Total ..	1740	329	2069	1472	276	1748	459	223	682	369	186	555	281	144	425	243	116	359

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
BANGALORE,
The 8th August 1864.

A.—Table No. 11.

JUSTICE.

OF DECREES.

year 1863 *in the different Courts of Mysore.*

11			12			13			14			15			16			17					
Ditto 7 months.			Ditto 8 months			Ditto 9 months.			Ditto 10 months.			Ditto 11 months.			Ditto 12 months.			Above 12 months.			Total.		
Disposed of by execution.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Disposed of by execution.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Disposed of by execution.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Disposed of by execution.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Disposed of by execution.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Disposed of by execution.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Disposed of by execution.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Disposed of by execution.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.
..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	15
1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	25	28
2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9
27	20	47	23	17	40	7	23	30	4	6	10	7	4	11	5	9	14	6	14	20	478	348	826
30	21	51	24	18	42	8	23	31	4	7	11	7	6	13	5	9	14	6	14	20	492	386	878
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6
7	5	12	12	3	15	10	1	11	2	1	3	7	2	9	2	..	2	4	2	6	241	88	329
8	5	13	12	4	16	10	1	11	2	1	3	7	2	9	2		2	4	2	6	246	89	335
38	26	64	36	22	58	18	24	42	6	8	14	14	8	22	7	9	16	10	16	26	738	475	1213
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
9	1	10	4	1	5	7	..	7	5	1	6	3	..	3	2	..	2	4	2	6	83	13	96
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
57	50	107	31	25	56	38	19	57	23	21	44	26	18	44	16	11	27	51	130	181	754	630	1384
66	51	117	35	26	61	45	19	64	28	22	50	29	18	47	18	11	29	55	132	187	838	644	1482
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1818	..	1818
66	51	117	35	26	61	45	19	64	28	22	50	29	18	47	18	11	29	55	132	187	2656	644	3300
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	8	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	10
16	9	25	3	5	8	10	5	15	4	1	5	5	4	9	7	..	7	4	4	8	448	187	625
16	10	26	3	5	8	10	5	15	4	1	5	5	4	9	7	..	7	4	4	8	465	197	662
2	1	3	2	...	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	39	1	40
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
15	2	17	9	1	10	6	2	8	12	..	12	6	1	7	3	4	7	17	5	22	235	62	297
17	3	20	11	1	12	8	2	10	14	..	14	8	1	9	3	4	7	18	5	23	278	63	341
99	64	163	49	32	81	63	26	89	46	23	69	42	23	65	28	15	43	77	141	218	3399	904	4303
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	10
6	1	7	1	4	5	4	1	5	5	1	6	3	1	4	1	1	2	4	3	7	97	42	139
45	11	56	28	13	41	27	5	32	20	6	26	31	4	35	33	2	35	34	47	81	760	259	1019
52	12	64	29	17	46	31	6	37	25	7	32	34	5	39	34	3	37	38	50	88	865	303	1168
2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	8	29
15	3	18	14	4	18	14	8	22	9	2	11	7	4	11	2	2	4	20	10	30	237	122	359
17	3	20	15	4	19	15	8	23	9	2	11	8	4	12	2	2	4	20	10	30	264	132	396
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	26	1	27
10	..	10	6	..	6	6	1	7	6	..	6	5	..	5	1	..	1	10	..	10	180	31	211
11	..	11	6	..	6	6	2	8	6	..	6	5	..	5	1	..	1	11	..	11	206	32	238
80	15	95	50	21	71	52	16	68	40	9	49	47	9	56	37	5	42	69	60	129	1335	467	1802
217	105	322	135	75	210	133	66	199	92	40	132	103	40	143	72	29	101	156	217	373	5472	1846	7318

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,

Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE No. 12.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Detail of execution Cases pending on the 31st December 1863 in the different Courts of Mysore.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Number.	Division.	District.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	Not exceeding 1 month.	Do. 2 months.	Do. 3 months.	Do. 4 months.	Do. 5 months.	Do. 6 months.	Do. 7 months.	Do 8 months.	Do. 9 months.	Do. 10 months.	Do. 11 months.	Do. 12 months.	More than 12 months.	Total.
1	ASTAGRAM.	Mysore.	Deputy Superintendent	2	...	2	..	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	6	2	17
2			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	3	1	...	3	16
4			Amildars	23	29	26	20	24	26	20	11	8	18	15	21	10	249
			Total	28	29	26	20	25	28	24	12	10	24	16	27	15	284
5		Hassan.	Deputy Superintendent	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	...	4	...	...	2	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	9
7			Amildars	12	19	17	19	18	4	5	20	11	6	3	8	14	156
			Total	12	23	17	19	20	4	6	20	11	6	3	8	16	165
			Grand Total	40	52	43	39	45	32	30	32	21	30	19	35	31	449
8	DROOG.	Bangalore.	Deputy Superintendent	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
9			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	7	8	10	6	6	20	2	2	9	2	...	...	16	88
10			Ditto ditto on Probation	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
11			Amildars	184	71	56	34	34	32	9	8	12	8	4	11	81	554
			Total	193	80	66	40	40	52	11	10	21	10	4	11	97	635
12			Bangalore Court of Small Causes	60	28	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
			Grand Total	253	108	78	42	40	52	11	10	21	10	4	11	97	737

13	Nundi	Colar.	Deputy Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	4	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
15			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto	1	7	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
16			Amildars	26	29	19	26	23	13	13	15	1	6	7	9	22	209
			Total	31	36	20	27	25	15	18	16	1	6	7	9	22	233
17		Toomkoor.	Deputy Superintendent	10	5	5	3	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
18			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
19			Ditto ditto of the Lower Standard	...	5	2	...	1	4	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	17
20			Amildars	15	12	11	11	8	11	13	8	5	2	4	...	...	...	100
			Total	25	23	18	14	14	17	14	8	7	3	4	2	...	...	149
			Grand Total	309	167	116	83	79	84	43	34	29	19	15	22	119		1,119
21	Nuggur.	Shemoga.	Deputy Superintendent	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	8
22			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard	1	...	6	1	6	6	3	4	2	2	2	4	13	...	50
23			Amildars	34	33	36	37	20	18	15	19	6	...	2	4	26	...	250
			Total	37	33	42	39	28	24	18	25	9	2	4	8	39	...	308
24		Cuddoor.	Deputy Superintendent	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	10
25			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard	2	...	3	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	15
26			Amildars	8	21	30	11	14	11	6	19	1	1	3	2	45	...	172
			Total	10	23	35	14	15	15	6	19	1	3	4	7	45	...	197
27		Chittledroog.	Deputy Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard	1	2	1	...	...	2	1	1	3	...	...	2	3	...	16
29			Amildars	9	9	4	10	5	6	5	6	8	2	3	...	12	...	79
			Total	10	11	5	10	5	8	6	7	11	2	3	2	15	...	95
			Grand Total	57	67	82	63	48	47	30	51	21	7	11	17	99	...	600
			General Total	406	286	241	185	172	163	103	117	71	56	45	74	249	...	2,168
			1862-63	179	164	207	158	105	101	128	68	56	72	33	9	141	...	1,421
			Increase	227	122	34	27	67	62	...	49	15	..	12	65	108	...	747
			Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE,
The 8th August 1864.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX

CIVIL

MISCELLA

Statement of miscellaneous Cases and other papers received and

1	2	3	4	5				6			
				REMAINED AT THE END OF LAST YEAR.				RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			
Number.	Division.	District.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Petitions.	Representations requisitions, or orders from Public Officers.	Total.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Petitions.	Representations requisitions, or orders from Public Officers.	Total.
1			Judicial Commissioner ..	..	5	..	5	..	2177	2250	4427
2	ASTAGRAM.		Superintendent ..	..	..	..	..	3	789	138	930
3		Mysore.	Deputy Superintendent ..	..	80	..	80	389	1796	3036	5221
4			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard ..	..	9	14	23	23	248	722	993
5			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto ..	..	7	3	10	48	799	1319	2166
6			Amildars ..	72	43	126	241	255	786	14350	15391
			Total ..	72	139	143	354	715	3629	19427	23771
7		Hassan.	Deputy Superintendent ..	..	..	..	..	..	435	1442	1877
8			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard ..	..	..	1	1	4	2	74	80
9			Amildars ..	13	13	91	117	30	380	5199	5609
			Total ..	13	13	92	118	34	817	6715	7566
			Grand Total ..	85	152	235	472	752	5235	26280	32267
10	NUNDIDROOG.		Superintendent ..	..	..	..	..	38	301	678	1017
11		Bangalore.	Deputy Superintendent ..	..	..	..	..	189	2999	2380	5568
12			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard ..	12	34	16	62	163	3428	1140	4731
13			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto ..	..	..	..	..	1	120	71	192
14			Ditto ditto on Probation ..	..	..	..	..	..	94	5	99
15			Amildars ..	17	330	80	427	122	8470	1414	10006
			Total ..	29	364	96	489	475	15111	5010	20596
16			Bangalore Court of Small Causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	70
			Grand Total ..	29	364	96	489	475	15111	5080	20666
17		Colar.	Deputy Superintendent ..	..	..	..	..	6	120	1784	1910
18			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	118	121
20			Amildars ..	11	60	3	74	155	1047	8783	9987
			Total ..	11	60	3	74	162	1171	10685	12018
21		Toomkoor.	Deputy Superintendent ..	..	..	..	..	..	347	2722	3069
22			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	40	45
23			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto ..	..	..	..	..	2	428	1227	1657
24			Amildars ..	2	7	21	30	27	470	6988	7485
			Total ..	2	7	21	30	29	1250	10977	12256
			Grand Total ..	42	431	120	593	704	17833	27420	45957
25	NUGGUR.		Superintendent ..	..	..	..	..	..	256	119	375
26		Shemoga.	Deputy Superintendent ..	12	27	64	103	45	328	5199	5572
27			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard ..	8	..	..	8	13	911	3004	3928
28			Amildars ..	52	24	227	303	39	616	10196	10851
			Total ..	72	51	291	414	97	1855	18399	20351
29		Cuddoor.	Deputy Superintendent ..	..	..	..	..	5	209	1619	1833
30			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard ..	..	..	..	..	6	190	3193	3389
31			Amildars ..	18	..	224	242	53	273	9614	9940
			Total ..	18	..	224	242	64	672	14426	15162
32		Chitledroog.	Deputy Superintendent ..	..	18	31	49	..	225	698	923
33			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard ..	..	..	..	..	7	65	545	617
34			Amildars ..	3	1	15	19	23	146	4486	4655
			Total ..	3	19	46	68	30	436	5729	6195
			Grand Total ..	93	70	561	724	191	3219	38673	42083
			General Total ..	220	658	916	1794	1647	28464	94623	124734

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
BANGALORE,
The 8th August 1864.

A.—Table 13.

JUSTICE.

NEOUS CASES.

disposed of in the different Courts of Mysore during the year 1863.

7				8				9				10				11			
Total.				Transferred.				Balance for Disposal.				Disposed of during the year.				Pending at the close of the year.			
Miscellaneous Cases.	Petitions.	Representations, requisitions, or orders from Public Officers.	Total.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Petitions.	Representations, requisitions, or orders from Public Officers.	Total.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Petitions.	Representations, requisitions, or orders from Public Officers.	Total.	Miscellaneous Cases.	Petitions.	Representations, requisitions, or orders from Public Officers.	Total.	Miscellaneous cases.	Petitions.	Representations, requisitions, or orders from Public Officers.	Total.
..	2182	2250	4432	..	..	..	..	..	2182	2250	4432	..	2163	2250	4413	..	19	..	19
3	789	138	930	..	..	..	..	3	789	138	930	2	743	138	883	1	46	..	47
389	1876	3036	5301	..	..	..	..	389	1876	3036	5301	389	1876	3036	5301	..	..	..	..
23	257	736	1016	..	..	..	..	23	257	736	1016	23	257	728	1008	..	..	8	8
48	806	1322	2176	15	38	73	126	33	768	1249	2050	30	761	1239	2030	3	7	10	20
327	829	14476	15632	..	..	..	..	327	829	14476	15632	282	811	14321	15414	45	18	155	218
787	3768	19570	24125	15	38	73	126	772	3730	19497	23999	724	3705	19324	23753	48	25	173	246
..	435	1442	1877	..	67	52	119	..	368	1390	1758	..	358	1375	1733	..	10	15	25
4	2	75	81	4	..	1	5	..	2	74	76	..	2	73	75	..	..	1	1
43	393	5290	5726	..	..	..	..	43	393	5290	5726	28	369	5198	5595	15	24	92	131
47	830	6807	7684	4	67	53	124	43	763	6754	7560	28	729	6646	7403	15	34	108	157
837	5387	26515	32739	19	105	126	250	818	5282	26389	32489	754	5177	26108	32039	64	105	281	450
38	301	678	1017	..	..	..	..	38	301	678	1017	35	301	678	1014	3	..	..	3
189	2999	2380	5568	105	58	135	298	84	2941	2245	5270	84	2941	2224	5249	..	..	21	21
175	3462	1156	4793	19	113	27	159	156	3349	1129	4634	140	3340	1116	4596	16	9	13	38
1	120	71	192	..	..	..	..	1	120	71	192	1	120	71	192	..	..	..	..
..	94	5	99	..	..	..	..	..	94	5	99	..	94	5	99	..	..	..	..
139	8800	1494	10433	..	..	..	..	139	8800	1494	10433	110	8749	1460	10319	29	51	34	114
504	15475	5106	21085	124	171	162	457	380	15304	4944	20628	335	15244	4876	20455	45	60	68	173
..	..	70	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	70	..	..	70	70	..	..	..	..
504	15475	5176	21155	124	171	162	457	380	15304	5014	20698	335	15244	4946	20525	45	60	68	173
6	120	1784	1910	..	..	..	..	6	120	1784	1910	4	120	1784	1908	2	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	2	118	121	..	..	..	..	1	2	118	121	..	2	116	118	1	..	2	3
166	1109	8786	10061	..	..	..	..	166	110	8786	10061	141	997	8703	9841	25	112	83	220
173	1231	10688	12092	..	..	..	..	173	1231	10688	12092	145	1119	10603	11867	28	112	85	225
..	347	2722	3069	..	..	..	..	..	347	2722	306	..	347	2722	3069	..	..	..	..
..	5	40	45	..	..	..	..	..	5	40	45	..	5	40	45	..	..	..	..
2	428	1227	1657	..	..	..	..	2	428	1227	1657	..	415	1217	1632	2	13	10	25
29	497	7000	7515	..	4	11	15	29	473	6998	7500	25	469	6934	7428	4	4	64	72
31	1257	10998	12286	..	4	11	15	31	1253	10987	12271	25	1236	10913	12174	6	17	74	97
746	18264	27540	46550	124	175	173	472	622	18089	27367	46078	540	17900	27140	45580	82	189	227	498
..	256	119	375	..	..	..	..	..	256	119	375	..	256	119	375	..	..	..	..
57	355	5263	5675	..	3	5	8	57	352	5258	5667	29	315	5210	5554	28	37	4	113
21	911	3004	3936	..	..	..	..	21	911	3004	3936	10	907	2993	3 10	11	4	1	26
91	640	10423	11154	1	..	..	1	90	640	10423	11153	48	598	10203	10849	42	42	220	304
169	1906	18690	20765	1	3	5	9	168	1903	18685	20756	87	1820	18406	20313	81	83	27	443
5	209	1619	1833	..	..	..	..	5	209	1619	1833	3	199	1614	1816	2	10	5	17
6	190	3193	3389	..	..	..	..	6	190	3193	3389	3	188	3190	3381	3	2	3	8
71	273	9838	10182	..	..	18	18	71	273	9820	10164	52	273	9636	10011	19	..	134	153
82	672	14650	15404	..	..	18	18	82	672	14632	15386	58	660	14490	15208	24	12	142	178
..	243	729	972	..	..	..	..	..	243	729	972	..	240	700	940	..	3	29	32
7	65	545	617	2	..	..	2	5	65	545	615	5	65	534	604	..	..	11	11
26	147	4501	4674	..	..	..	..	26	147	4501	4674	26	142	4472	4640	..	5	29	34
33	455	5775	6263	2	..	..	2	31	455	5775	6261	31	447	5706	6184	..	8	69	77
284	3289	39234	42807	3	3	23	29	281	3286	39211	42778	176	3183	38721	42080	105	103	490	698
1867	29122	95539	126528	146	283	322	751	1721	28839	95217	125777	1470	28423	94219	124112	251	416	998	1665

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,

Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE No. 14.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Civil Debtors' Prison for 1863.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
							Released.											
Number.	Division.	District.	Description of Courts.	Remained.	Received.	Total.	Under 1 month.	Above 1 and not exceeding 2 months.	Ditto 2 and not exceeding 3 months.	Ditto 3 and not exceeding 4 months.	Ditto 4 and not exceeding 5 months.	Ditto 5 and not exceeding 6 months.	Ditto 6 and not exceeding 7 months.	Ditto 7 and not exceeding 8 months.	Ditto 8 and not exceeding 9 months.	Died.	Total.	Remaining.
1	Astagram.	Mysore.	Deputy Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4			Ditto ditto on Probation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5			Amildars	...	5	5	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
			Total	...	5	5	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
6		Hassan.	Deputy Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8			Amildars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Grand Total	...	5	5	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
9	Droog.	Bangalore.	Deputy Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12			Ditto ditto on Probation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13			Amildars	1	5	6	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
			Total	1	5	6	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
14			Bangalore Court of Small Causes	...	47	47	34	4	1	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	47	...
			Grand Total	1	52	53	38	4	1	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	52	1

15	Nundi	Colar.	Deputy Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18			Amildars	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
			Total	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
19		Toomkoor.	Deputy Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
22			Amildars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
			Grand Total	3	53	56	39	4	1	6	2	2	...	...	1	...	55	1
23	Nuggur.	Shemoga.	Deputy Superintendent	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
24			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
26			Amildars	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
			Total	...	5	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
27		Cuddoor.	Deputy Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29			Amildars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30		Chittledroog.	Deputy Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard	...	5	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
32			Amildars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	5	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
			Grand Total	...	10	10	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	6
			General Total	3	68	71	42	8	2	6	2	2	...	...	1	1	64	7
			1862-63	7	34	41	2	13	9	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	34	7
			Increase	...	34	30	40	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	30	...
			Decrease	4	...	...	...	5	7	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	-	...

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
BANGALORE,
The 8th August 1864.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX

CIVIL

Statement of Fees and Fines imposed, collected, and remain-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Fees.			
Number.	Divisions.	Names of Courts.	Balance at the commencement of the year.	Imposed during the year.	Total.	Recovered during the year.
1		Judicial Commissioner..	874 13 5	28 7 0	903 4 5	455 13 11
2	Astagram.	Superintendent ...	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
3		Mysore District ...	2,259 12 0	4,215 12 10	6,475 8 10	3,564 12 4
4		Hassan ditto ...	423 12 6	711 6 2	1,135 2 8	978 6 8
		Total ...	2,683 8 6	5,227 3 0	7,910 11 6	4,843 3 0
5	Nundidroog.	Superintendent ...	95 15 9	74 15 6	170 15 3	95 15 9
6		Bangalore District ...	6,410 9 11	10,724 12 8	17,135 6 7	11,859 12 6
7		Colar ditto ...	216 7 2	3,804 4 6	4,020 11 8	3,667 10 8
8		Toomkoor ditto ...	428 8 0	1,140 0 4	1,568 8 4	964 4 0
		Total ...	7,151 8 10	15,744 1 0	22,895 9 10	16,587 10 11
9	Nuggur.	Superintendent ...	.....	....	.....	.....
10		Shemoga District ...	4,871 7 4	5,045 11 9	9,917 3 1	7,499 2 7
11		Cuddoor ditto ...	2,291 15 3	5,397 13 7	7,689 12 10	5,487 14 1
12		Chittledroog ditto ...	309 8 5	388 15 3	698 7 8	683 12 5
		Total ...	7,472 15 0	10,832 8 7	18,305 7 7	13,670 13 1
		Grand Total ...	18,182 13 9	31,832 3 7	50,015 1 4	35,557 8 11
		1862-63 ...	22,568 14 7½	51,507 7 7	74,076 6 2½	47,303 7 4
		Increase ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Decrease ...	4,386 0 10½	19,675 4 0	24,061 4 10½	11,745 14 5

Mysore Judicial Commissioner's Office;
Bangalore,
The 8th August 1864.

A.—TABLE No. 15.

JUSTICE.

ing in the different Courts of Mysore for the year 1863.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		FINES.					
Remitted.	Balance.	Balance at the commencement of the year.	Imposed during the year.	Total.	Recovered		Balance on 31st December 1864.
					In cash.	By incarceration.	
149 4 4	298 2 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
216 10 11	2,694 1 7	4 2 11	7 13 8	12 0 7	12 0 7	.....	.....
24 14 4	131 13 8	56 7 10	2 9 5	59 1 3	59 1 3	.....	.....
241 9 3	2,825 15 3	60 10 9	10 7 1	71 1 10	71 1 10	.....	.....
.....	74 15 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
632 14 8	4,642 11 5	.....	19 1 10	19 1 10	19 1 10	.....	.....
4 4 8	348 12 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
300 0 0	304 4 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
937 3 4	5,370 11 7	.....	19 1 10	19 1 10	19 1 10	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
216 1 7	2,201 14 11	.....	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....
9 2 5	2,192 12 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 14 4	4 12 11	9 6 0	.....	9 6 0	9 6 0	.....	.....
235 2 4	4,399 8 2	9 6 0	1 0 0	10 6 0	10 6 0	.....	.....
1,563 3 3	12,894 5 2	70 0 9	30 8 11	100 9 8	100 9 8	.....	.....
4,002 2 0½	22,770 12 10	110 6 5	124 2 8	234 9 1	189 2 4	45 6 9	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,438 14 9½	9,876 7 8	40 5 8	93 9 9	133 15 5	88 8 8	45 6 9	.....

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,

Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX

CRIMINAL

ORIGINAL

Statement of Criminal Cases received and disposed of in the

1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8		9	
Number.	Division.	District.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS	Remained at the close of the last year		Received during the year.		Total.		Transferred		Balance for disposal.	
				Cases	Prisoners	Cases.	Prisoners	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners	Cases.	Prisoners.
1			Judicial Commissioner	9	37	5	8	14	45	..	..	14	45
2	ASTAGRAM.		Superintendent	2	23	52	105	54	128	1	10	53	118
3		Mysore.	Deputy Superintendent	45	129	451	1045	496	1174	394	910	102	264
4			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	1	1	268	581	269	582	..	..	269	582
5			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto	1	3	140	313	141	316	..	..	141	316
6			Amildars	21	60	2233	4913	2254	4973	..	..	2254	4973
			Total	68	193	3092	6852	3160	7045	394	910	2766	6155
7		Hassan.	Deputy Superintendent	43	123	264	546	307	669	122	295	185	374
8			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	1	2	247	479	248	481	..	..	248	481
9			Amildars	32	98	1398	2588	1430	2686	..	.	1430	2686
			Total	76	223	1909	3613	1985	3836	122	295	1863	3541
			Grand Total	146	439	5053	10570	5199	11009	517	1215	4682	9794
10	NUNDIDROOG.		Superintendent	11	70	89	287	100	357	..	..	100	357
11		Bangalore.	Deputy Superintendent	14	27	404	820	418	847	314	640	104	207
12			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard										
13			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto	..	.	314	640	314	640	17	43	297	597
14			Ditto ditto on Probation										
15			Amildars	28	55	2605	5074	2633	5129	..	..	2633	5129
			Total	42	82	3323	6534	3365	6616	331	683	3034	5933
16			Superintendent of Police	5	5	558	805	563	810	90	110	473	700
17			Cantonment Sudder Ameen	.	..	2283	3515	2283	3515	17	21	2266	3494
			Total	5	5	2841	4320	2846	4325	107	131	2739	4194
			Grand Total	47	87	6164	10854	6211	10941	438	814	5773	10127
18		Colar.	Deputy Superintendent	19	90	226	592	245	682	133	329	112	353
19			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	..	.	65	108	65	108	2	3	63	177
20			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto	..	..	66	147	66	147	.	..	66	147
21			Amildars	23	45	1482	2871	1505	2920	..	.	1505	2920
			Total	42	135	1839	3730	1881	3929	135	332	1746	3597
22		Toomkoor.	Deputy Superintendent	13	43	224	556	237	599	41	105	196	494
23			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	..		28	83	28	83	1	4	27	79
24			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto	.	..	50	138	50	138	1	1	49	137
25			Amildars	19	47	1206	2540	1225	2587	268	682	957	1905
			Total	32	0	1508	3317	1540	3407	311	792	1229	2615
			Grand Total	132	386	9600	18248	9732	18634	884	1938	8848	16696
26	NUGGUR.		Superintendent	3	28	76	216	79	244	..	..	79	244
27		Shemoga.	Deputy Superintendent	11	32	227	441	238	473	30	59	208	414
28			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard	2	11	371	682	373	693	7	21	366	672
29			Amildars	13	30	1540	2386	1553	2416	5	8	1548	2408
			Total	26	73	1938	3509	1964	3582	42	88	1922	3494
30		Cuddoor.	Deputy Superintendent	..	..	34	75	34	75	..	..	34	75
31			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard	1	3	164	340	165	343	..	.	165	343
32			Amildars	2	8	1019	1621	1021	1629	..	..	1021	1629
			Total	3	11	1217	2036	1220	2047	..	..	1220	2047
33		Chikledroog.	Deputy Superintendent	8	61	106	228	114	284	4	4	110	280
34			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard	2	2	97	231	99	233	..	..	99	233
35			Amildars	25	97	634	1004	659	1101	..	..	659	1101
			Total	35	160	837	1458	872	1618	4	4	868	1614
			Grand Total	67	272	4068	7219	4135	7491	46	92	4089	7399
			General Total	354	1134	18726	36045	19080	37179	1447	3245	17633	33934
								899		..	..	16018	33399
								780		1447	3245	1615	535
										..	..	..	..

B.—Table No. 1.

JUSTICE.

TRIALS.

different Courts of the Mysore Province for the year 1863.

10		11		12		13				14		15	16	17	18			19	
Disposed of												Remaining at the end of the year.							
Withdrawn, struck off for default & dismissal, &c		Committed to the Sessions.		Submitted to superior Courts.		By trial.				Total Disposed of				Deduct				Balance.	
							Prisoners.								Prisoners				
Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Convicted	Acquitted	Total	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases connected with Prisoners whose death or escape prevented them from being brought to trial	Died.	Escaped.	Total	Cases.	Prisoners.
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	16	28	44	14	44	..	1	..	1	..	1	.	..
..	..	..	..	1	4	46	59	47	106	47	110	6	8	..	..	..	..	6	8
..	..	11	35	..	..	84	109	122	231	95	256	7	8	..	..	..	.	7	8
..	..	24	61	..	..	219	184	280	464	243	525	26	57	..	..	..	..	26	57
..	..	21	38	..	..	120	152	126	278	141	316	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	465	1124	.	..	1736	2922	755	3677	2201	4801	53	172	..	..	..	.	53	172
..	..	521	1248	..	..	2159	3367	1283	4650	2680	5898	86	237	..	.	..	.	86	237
..	..	28	37	..	..	154	104	228	382	182	369	3	5	.	.	..	..	3	5
..	..	12	13	..	..	229	185	267	452	241	465	7	16	..	..	..	..	7	16
..	..	298	573	..	..	1133	1672	422	2094	1426	2667	4	19	..	.	..	..	4	19
..	..	333	623	..	..	1516	1961	917	2878	1849	3501	14	40	..	.	..	.	14	40
..	..	854	1871	1	4	3721	5387	2247	7634	4576	9509	106	285	..	.	..	..	106	285
..	..	..	..	15	43	80	154	143	297	95	340	5	17	..	..	..	.	5	17
..	..	4	8	..	..	99	85	109	194	103	202	1	5	.	.	..	..	1	5
7	11	22	62	.	..	264	212	300	512	193	585	4	12	..	.	.	..	4	12
84	138	392	842	5	11	2129	2930	1168	4098	2610	5089	23	40	..	..	..	.	23	40
91	149	418	912	5	11	2422	3227	1577	4804	3006	5876	28	57	..	..	..		28	57
37	62	9	19	..	..	427	388	231	619	473	700	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
251	352	..	..	..	..	2015	2335	807	3142	2266	3494	.		.	..	..	.	..	..
288	414	9	19	..	..	2442	2723	1038	3761	2739	4194	..	..	..	..	..		.	..
379	563	427	931	5	11	4934	5950	2615	8565	5745	10070	28	57	..	..		..	28	57
..	..	21	110	2	7	88	69	166	235	111	352	1	1	..	..	..	.	1	1
..	..	7	63	2	5	49	55	49	104	58	172	5	5	.	..			5	5
1	1	..	.	12	41	52	59	45	104	65	146	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..
17	46	..	..	102	271	1365	1874	689	2563	1484	2880	21	40	..	..	1	1	21	39
18	47	28	173	118	324	1554	2057	949	3006	1718	3550	28	47	1	.	2	2	27	45
20	44	10	60	.	..	159	140	241	381	180	485	7	9	..	1	..	1	7	8
..	..	..	..	..	.	27	16	63	79	27	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	10	..	..	..		47	31	96	127	49	137	.	..	..		..	..	.	..
18	38	..	..	..	.	927	1293	544	1837	945	1875	12	30	.	1	..	1	12	29
40	92	10	60	..	..	1160	1480	944	2424	1210	2576	19	37		2	..	2	19	37
437	702	465	1164	138	378	7728	9641	4651	14292	8768	16586	8	160	1	2	2	4	79	156
..	3	..	..	..	..	48	75	89	164	48	167	31	77	1	3	..	3	30	74
..	..	33	97	..	.	172	54	262	316	205	413	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	1
..	..	..	2	..	..	348	223	420	643	348	645	18	27	.	..	..	.	18	27
354	710	..	..	..	..	973	1110	559	1669	1327	2379	21	29	..	..	..		21	29
354	710	33	99	..	..	1493	1387	1241	2628	1880	3437	42	57	..	..	..	..	42	57
..	..	6	9	..	..	28	31	35	66	34	75	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	158	165	167	332	159	333	6	10	..	..	..	.	6	10
253	305	..	..	..	..	764	704	615	1319	1017	1624	4	5	..	..	..	.	4	5
254	306	6	9	..	..	950	900	817	1717	1210	2032	10	15	..	.	..	.	10	15
..	..	15	74	..	..	90	70	130	200	105	274	5	6	..	..	..	..	5	6
..	..	19	75	..	..	75	80	70	150	94	225	5	8	..	..	..	.	5	8
5	17	..	..	..	..	642	888	181	1069	647	1086	12	15	..	..	..	.	12	15
5	17	34	149	..	..	807	1038	381	1419	846	1585	22	29	..	.			22	29
613	1036	73	257	..	..	3298	3400	2528	5928	3984	7221	105	178	1	3	..	3	104	175
1050	1738	1392	3292	139	382	14761	18444	9454	27898	17342	33310	231	624	2	6	2	8	230	616
..	.	..	..	..	..	15720	20617	11910	32527	15720	32527	298	872	..	..	..	.	298	872
..	..	..	..	..	..					1832	782			2	6	2	8		

APPENDIX B.—TABLE 2.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the trials which have been conducted with the aid of Punchayetdars, Assessors, or Jurors during the year 1863 in the different Courts of Mysore.

1	2	3	4	5	6				7				8			
Number.	Division.	District.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	Whether Punchayetdars or Assessors.	In accordance with the verdict either of the Punchayetdars or Assessors.				In opposition to the verdict of the Punchayetdars or Assessors.				TOTAL			
					Cases.	Prisoners.			Cases.	Prisoners			Cases.	Prisoners.		
						Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.		Convicted	Acquitted.	Total.		Convicted.	Acquitted	Total
1	ASTAGRAM.	Mysore.	Judicial Commissioner		...				..			...	..	..	...	...
2			Superintendent	Assessors.	44	55	47	102	2	4	.	4	46	59	47	106
3			Deputy Superintendent	Punchayetdars.	45	40	19	59	...			..	45	40	19	59
4			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard		.			.		...	..	...	..	...	.	...
5			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto		13	28	31	59		.	...		13	28	31	59
6			Amildars		115	184	26	210	1	2	...	2	116	186	26	212
			Total		173	252	76	328	1	2		2	174	254	76	330
7		Hassan.	Deputy Superintendent	Punchayetdars.				.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
8			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard									..	..	...	...	...
9			Amildars		97	116	88	204		.	..	..	97	116	88	204
			Total		97	116	88	204			..	...	97	116	88	204
			Grand Total		314	423	211	634	3	6		6	317	429	211	640
10	DROOG.	Bangalore.	Superintendent	Assessors.	77	151	135	286	2	3	...	3	79	154	135	289
11			Deputy Superintendent	Punchayetdars.				..	...	..	...	.	...	.	...	...
12			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard					.		.	.	..	...	..	...	...
13			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto		32	19	35	54	9	3	8	11	41	22	43	65
14			Amildars		365	457	332	789	28	31	21	52	393	488	353	841
			Total		397	476	367	843	37	34	29	63	434	510	396	906
15			Superintendent of Police		.	.		...		..		...	...	...	...	...
16			Cantonment Sudder Ameen			.			...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...
			Total				...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Grand Total		397	476	367	843	37	34	29	63	434	510	396	906

APPEALS.

Statement of Appeal Cases received and disposed of in the different Courts of the Mysore Province for the year 1863.

1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16	
Number.	Division.	District.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	Received at the close of last year.		Received during the year.		Total.		Transferred.		Balance for disposal.		DISPOSED OF. Rejected.		Cofirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Remanded.		Total.		Pending at the end of the year.	
				Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.
1			Judicial Commissioner	...	...	26	88	26	88	...	...	26	88	1	1	15	70	2	2	8	15	...	...	26	88	...	...
2	ASHTAGRAM.		Superintendent	...	...	3	10	3	10	...	...	3	10	1	3	1	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	10	..	...
3		Mysore.	Deputy Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5		Hassan.	Deputy Superintendent	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
6			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..
			Grand Total ...	...	...	4	11	4	11	...	...	4	11	1	3	2	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	11	...	...

APPENDIX B.—TABLE No. 6,—(*continued.*)

1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16	
Number.	Division.	District.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	Received at the close of last year.		Received during the year.		Total.		Transferred.		Balance for disposal.		DISPOSED OF. Rejected.		Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Remanded.		Total.		Pending at the end of the year.	
				Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.
7	NUNDIDROOG.	Bangalore.	Superintendent	...	...	8	13	8	13	1	4	7	9	...	...	2	2	2	2	3	5	...	...	7	9	...	...
8			Deputy Superintendent	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	..	...
9			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	...	...	2	7	2	7	...	...	2	7	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	3	8	3	8	...	...	3	8	...	...	2	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	8	...	...
10			Superintendent of Police...	..	..	5	5	5	5	...	...	5	5	4	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...
			Grand Total ...	...	..	8	13	8	13	...	...	8	13	4	4	3	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	8	13	...	...
11		Colar.	Deputy Superintendent...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Tooncoor.	Deputy Superintendent	...	..	1	3	1	3	...	..	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
			Grand Total ...	...	...	17	29	17	29	1	4	16	25	4	4	6	13	2	2	4	6	...	...	16	25	...	..

13	Nugur.	Chittledroog. Cudoor. Shimogah.	Superintendent	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	.	1	1	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
			Deputy Superintendent	...	..	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
14			Deputy Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15			Deputy Superintendent	...	..	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	...
			Total ...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
			Grand Total ...	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	3	3	..	..	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
			General Total ...	...	...	50	131	50	131	1	4	49	127	6	8	25	92	6	6	12	21	...	...	49	127	...	...

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Bangalore, the 8th August 1864.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.—TABLE No. 7.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

APPEALS.

Duration of Appeal Cases disposed of in the different Courts of the Mysore Province for the year 1863.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Number.	Division.	District.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	Not exceeding a day.	Above a day and not exceeding 2 days.	Do. 2 and do. 3 do.	Do. 3 and do. 4 do.	Do. 4 and do. 5 do.	Do. 5 and do. 6 do.	Do. 6 and do. 7 do.	Do. 7 and do. 8 do.	Do. 8 and do. 15 do.	Do. 15 and do. 24 do.	Do. 24 and do. 30 do.	Do. 30 and do. 45 do.	Do. 45 and do. 60 do.	Do. 60 and do. 90 do.	Do. 90 and do. 120 do.	Above 120 days.	Total Number of Cases.
1	GRAM.	Mysore.	Judicial Commissioner	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	8	4	2	1	2	...	...	...	26
2			Superintendents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	1	...	3
3			Deputy Superintendents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

5	ASHTA	Hassun.	Deputy Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
6			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	..	...	1
			Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	4
7	NUNDIDROOG.		Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	7
8		Bangalore.	Deputy Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
9			Assistant Superintendent of the Higher Standard	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
			Total ...	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
10		Police.	Superintendent of Police	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
			Grand Total ...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	8
11		Colar.	Deputy Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13		Toomcoor.	Deputy Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
14			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
			Grand Total ...	...	...	...	1	2	..	2	3	3	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	16

APPENDIX B.—TABLE No. 7,—(*continued.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Number.	Division.	District.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	Not exceeding a day.	Above a day and not exceeding 2 days.	Do. 2 and do. 3 do.	Do. 3 and do. 4 do.	Do. 4 and do. 5 do.	Do. 5 and do. 6 do.	Do. 6 and do. 7 do.	Do. 7 and do. 8 do.	Do. 8 and do. 15 do.	Do. 15 and do. 24 do.	Do. 24 and do. 30 do.	Do. 30 and do. 45 do.	Do. 45 and do. 60 do.	Do. 60 and do. 90 do.	Do. 90 and do. 120 do.	Above 120 days.	Total Number of Cases.
15	NUGUR	Shimogah.	Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
16			Deputy Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
			Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17		Cudoor.	Deputy Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18		Chittledroog.	Deputy Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
			Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
			Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
			General Total ...	4	1	1	2	3	...	2	5	13	5	4	4	4	...	1	...	49

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Bangalore, the 8th August 1864.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.—TABLE No. 8.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the details of Criminal Work performed by Magisterial Officers who are not Justices of the Peace in connection with European British Subjects during the year 1863 *in the Province of Mysore.*

1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15	
Number.	Division.	District.	NAMES OF THE MAGISTRATES.	Remained at the close of last year.		Received during the year.		Total.		Transferred.		Balance for disposal.		DISPOSED OF. Struck off for default, withdrawn and dismissed.		Sent to Justice of the Peace.		Fined.		Released with a warning.		Total.		Pending at the end of the year.	
				Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.
	ASHTAGRAM.	Hassan.	Amildar of Chenroypatam... ...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	..	1	1	...	..	1	1	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	...
	NUNDIDROOG.	Bangalore.	Sur-Ameen of the Bangalore Cantonment	...	...	12	12	12	12	...	...	12	12	2	2	1	1		6	3	3	12	12	...	...
			Total... ...	...	...	13	13	13	13	...	...	13	13	2	2	2	2	6	6	3	3	13	13	...	...

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Bangalore, the 8th August 1864.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.—TABLE No. 9.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the details of Criminal Work performed by Justices of the Peace in connection with European British Subjects during the year 1863 in the Province of Mysore.

1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8		9		10	11		12		13		14		15	
										DISPOSED OF.														
															BY TRIAL.									
															Prisoners.									
															Fined.		Sentenced.							
Number.	Division.	District.	NAMES OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.	Remained at the close of the last year.		Received during the year.		Total.		Struck off for default, withdrawn and dismissed.		Referred or transferred.									Total disposed of.		Pending at the end of the year.	
				Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Not exceeding 100 Rs.	Above 100 & not exceeding 200 Rs.	1 Month.	2 Months.	Acquitted.	Total.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.
	NUNDIDROOG.	ASHTAGRAM. Hassan.	Lieutenant T. G. Clarke, Deputy Superintendent	...	..	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
			Captain J. A. Campbell, Deputy Superintendent	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	..
		B. angalore.	Lieutenant C. J. Pearse, Superintendent of Police	...	...	120	125	120	125	15	15	52	56	53	32	..	...	...	22	54	120	125	...	...
			Total ...	...	....	122	127	122	127	15	15	53	57	54	33	...	..	...	22	55	122	127	...	...

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Bangalore, the 8th August 1864.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.—TABLE No. 12.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement of Fines imposed and recovered in the different Courts of Mysore Province for the year 1863.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Number.	Division.	Districts.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	BALANCE REMAINED AT THE END OF LAST YEAR.		IMPOSED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		RECOVERED.		BALANCE.	
				Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.
					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1	ASHTAGRAM.		Judicial Commissioner	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
2			Superintendent	...	.....	6	370 0 0	6	370 0 0	6	370 0 0	...	.....
3		Mysore.	Deputy Superintendent of the Higher Standard	...	.....	30	1,051 8 0	30	1,051 8 0	30	1,051 8 0	...	.....
4			Assistant Superintendent of the Higher Standard	...	.....	44	1,150 0 0	44	1,150 0 0	38	1,050 0 0	6	100 0 0
5			Assistant Superintendent of the Lower Standard	5	47 0 0	57	1,567 11 0	62	1,614 11 0	59	1,575 11 0	3	39 0 0
6			Amildars	156	267 14 0	1,459	5,640 0 5	1,615	5,907 14 5	1,488	5,323 4 5	127	584 10 0
			Total ...	161	314 14 0	1,590	9,409 3 5	1,751	9,724 1 5	1,615	9,000 7 5	136	723 10 0
7		Hassan.	Deputy Superintendent	8	68 0 0	36	263 10 6	44	331 10 6	44	331 10 6	...	.....
8			Assistant Superintendent of the Higher Standard	...	.....	68	1,279 0 0	68	1,279 0 0	58	891 14 0	10	387 2 0
9			Amildars	187	294 6 0	931	2,402 3 11	1,118	2,696 9 11	994	2,400 11 11	124	295 14 0
			Total ..	195	362 6 0	1,035	3,944 14 5	1,230	4,307 4 5	1,096	3,624 4 5	134	683 0 0
			Grand Total ...	356	677 4 0	2,631	13,724 1 10	2,987	14,401 5 10	2,717	12,994 11 10	270	1,406 10 0

APPENDIX B.—TABLE No. 12,—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Number.	Division.	Districts.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	BALANCE REMAINED AT THE END OF LAST YEAR.		IMPOSED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		RECOVERED.		BALANCE.	
				Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount
					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
10	NUNDIDROOG.		Superintendent	...	.....	6	490 0 0	6	490 0 0	6	490 0 0	...	.....
11		Bangalore.	Deputy Superintendent	...	.....	17	416 0 0	17	416 0 0	17	416 0 0	...	.....
12			Assistant Superintendent of the Higher Standard	...	.....	28	2,046 0 0	28	2,046 0 0	26	2,001 0 0	2	45 0 0
13			Assistant Superintendent of the Lower Standard	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
14			Amildars	71	128 3 0	1,678	5,284 9 0	1,749	5,412 12 0	1,722	5,308 12 0	27	104 0 0
			Total ...	71	128 3 0	1,723	7,746 9 0	1,794	7,874 12 0	1,765	7,725 12 0	29	149 0 0
15		Police.	Superintendent of Police ...	...	.....	121	1,332 4 0	121	1,332 4 0	101	1,146 4 0	20	186 0 0
16			Sur-Ameen of Cantonment ...	...	.....	1,550	2,349 10 0	1,550	2,349 10 0	1,350	2,001 10 0	198	348 0 0
			Total ...	...	.....	1,671	3,681 14 0	1,671	3,681 14 0	1,453	3,147 14 0	218	534 0 0
17		Colar.	Deputy Superintendent	...	.....	9	664 0 0	9	664 0 0	7	114 0 0	2	550 0 0
18			Assistant Superintendent of the Higher Standard	...	.....	7	186 0 0	7	186 0 0	7	186 0 0	...	.....
19			Assistant Superintendent of the Lower Standard	...	.....	21	382 4 0	21	382 4 0	21	382 4 0	...	.....
20			Amildars	78	104 1 0	1,019	4,289 3 5	1,097	4,393 4 5	1,074	4,312 6 5	23	80 14 0
			Total ...	78	104 1 0	1,056	5,521 7 5	1,134	5,625 8 5	1,109	4,994 10 5	25	630 14 0

21	Nuggur.	Toomcoor.	Deputy Superintendent	...	.....	28	426	4	0	28	426	4	0	28	426	4	0	..	.....
22			Assistant Superintendent of the Higher Standard	...	.....	5	113	0	0	5	113	0	0	5	113	0	0	..	.....
23			Assistant Superintendent of the Lower Standard	...	.....	19	457	14	0	19	457	14	0	19	457	14	0	...	.....
24			Amildars	23	33	9	0	567	1,808	11	0	590	1,842	4	0	583	1,814	4	0	7	28	0	0
			Total ...	23	33	9	0	619	2,805	13	0	642	2,839	6	0	635	2,811	6	0	7	28	0	0
			Grand Total ...	172	265	13	0	5,075	20,245	11	5	5,247	20,511	8	5	4,968	19,169	10	5	279	1,341	14	0
25		Shimogah.	Superintendent	...	.....	...	.....			...	.....			...	.....			..	.....
26			Deputy Superintendent	...	.....	17	268	0	0	17	268	0	0	17	268	0	0	..	.....
27			Assistant Superintendent of the Lower Standard	...	.....	91	1,236	8	4	91	1,236	8	4	90	1,226	8	4	1	10	0	0
28			Amildars	4	4	0	0	701	1,521	4	4	705	1,525	4	0	701	1,511	0	0	4	14	4	0
			Total ...	4	4	0	0	809	3,025	12	4	813	3,029	12	4	808	3,005	8	4	5	24	4	0
29		Cuddoor.	Deputy Superintendent	...	.....	5	105	0	0	5	105	0	0	5	105	0	0	..	.....
30			Assistant Superintendent of the Lower Standard	...	.....	71	1,281	12	0	71	1,281	12	0	66	1,186	12	0	5	95	0	0
31			Amildars	12	19	6	0	462	1,936	9	3	1,684	1,955	15	3	473	1,876	4	5	11	79	10	10
			Total ...	12	19	6	0	548	3,323	5	3	560	3,342	11	3	544	3.168	0	5	16	174	10	10
32		Chittledroog.	Deputy Superintendent	...	.....	8	225	8	0	8	225	8	0	8	225	8	0	...	.....
33			Assistant Superintendent of the Lower Standard	...	.....	10	190	0	0	10	190	0	0	10	190	0	0	...	.....
34			Amildars	25	60	9	0	486	1,755	14	0	511	1,916	7	0	502	1,775	15	0	9	40	8	0
			Total ...	25	60	9	0	504	2,171	6	0	529	2,231	15	0	520	2,191	7	0	9	40	8	0
			Grand Total ...	41	83	15	0	1,861	8,520	7	7	1,902	8,604	6	7	1,872	8,364	15	9	30	239	6	10
			General Total ..	569	10,027	0	0	9,567	42,490	4	10	10,136	43,517	4	10	9,557	40,529	6	0	579	2,987	14	10

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Bangalore, the 8th August 1864.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.—TABLE No. 13.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the amount ordered by the different Courts in Mysore to be paid to Complainants under Section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code for the year 1863.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Number.	Division.	Districts.	Description of Courts.	Remained at the end of last year.		Ordered to be paid during the year.		Total.		Paid.		Balance.	
				Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.
					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1			Judicial Commissioner	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
2	Ashtagram.		Superintendent	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
3		Mysore.	Deputy Superintendent	...	.....	2	21 0 0	2	21 0 0	2	21 0 0	...	.....
4			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	...	.....	10	110 8 0	10	110 8 0	9	60 8 0	1	50 0 0
5			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto	...	.....	6	54 0 0	6	54 0 0	5	44 0 0	1	10 0 0
6			Amildars	..	.....	17	64 14 0	17	64 14 0	13	47 14 0	4	17 0 0
			Total ...	...	.....	35	250 6 0	35	250 6 0	29	173 6 0	6	77 0 0
7		Hassan.	Deputy Superintendent	...	.....	20	223 3 11	20	223 3 11	20	223 3 11	...	....
8			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	...	.....	25	272 4 0	25	272 4 0	23	242 4 0	2	30 0 0
9			Amildars	1	3 0 0	67	293 5 11	68	296 5 11	21	151 5 4	47	145 0 7
			Total ...	1	3 0 0	112	788 13 10	113	791 13 10	64	616 13 3	49	175 0 7
			Grand Total ...	1	3 0 0	147	1,039 3 10	148	1,042 3 10	93	790 3 3	55	252 0 7

10	NUNDIDROOG.		Superintendent	..	.....	3	132 10 6	3	132 10 6	3	132 10 6	..	.....
11		Bangalore.	Deputy Superintendent	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....
12			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	..	.....	7	87 12 0	7	87 12 0	5	49 12 0	2	38 0 0
13			Ditto ditto on probation	..	.....	1	35 0 0	1	35 0 0	...	.....	1	35 0 0
14			Amildars	..	.....	39	122 11 6	39	122 11 6	21	60 10 0	18	62 1 6
			Total ...	...	.....	47	245 7 6	47	245 7 6	26	110 6 0	21	135 1 6
15		Police.	Superintendent of Police	..	.....	9	71 8 4	9	71 8 4	4	28 10 4	5	42 14 0
16			Cantonment Sur-Ameen	..	.....	8	38 15 11	8	38 15 11	8	38 15 11	...	....
			Total ...	..	.....	17	110 8 3	17	110 8 3	12	67 10 3	5	42 14 0
			Grand Total ...	..	....	64	355 15 9	64	355 15 9	38	178 0 3	26	177 15 6
17		Colar.	Deputy Superintendent	..	.....	...	.....	..	....	..	.....	..	.....
18			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	...	.....	3	34 4 0	3	34 4 0	3	34 4 0	..	.....
19			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto	..	.....	12	79 13 4	12	79 13 4	9	68 13 4	3	11 0 0
20			Amildars	2	1 8 0	38	78 15 8	40	79 7 8	28	51 2 8	12	28 5 0
			Total ...	2	1 8 0	53	192 1 0	55	193 9 0	40	154 4 0	15	39 5 0
21		Toomcoor.	Deputy Superintendent	..	.....	2	26 0 0	2	26 0 0	2	26 0 0	..	.....
22			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	....
23			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	..	.....
24			Amildars	..	.....	9	44 12 0	9	44 12 0	9	44 12 0	..	.....
			Total ...	..	.....	11	70 12 0	11	70 12 0	11	70 12 0	..	.....
			Grand Total ...	2	1 8 0	131	751 7 3	133	752 15 3	92	535 10 9	41	217 4 6
25			Superintendent	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	....	..	....
26	NUGUR.	Shimogah.	Deputy Superintendent	...	.....	2	25 0 0	2	25 0 0	2	25 0 0	..	.....
27			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard	..	....	31	146 6 4	31	146 6 4	30	142 6 4	1	4 0 0
28			Amildars	...	.....	17	30 6 0	17	30 6 0	16	27 6 0	1	3 0 0
			Total ...	...	.....	50	201 12 4	50	201 12 4	48	194 12 4	2	7 0 0

APPENDIX B.—TABLE No. 13,—*(Concluded.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Number.	Division.	Districts.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	REMAINED AT THE END OF LAST YEAR.		ORDERED TO BE PAID DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		PAID.		BALANCE.	
				Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.
					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
29	NUGUR,—(*Continued.*)	Cuddoor.	Deputy Superintendent	...	.....	1	25 0 0	1	25 0 0	1	25 0 0	...	....
30			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard	...	.....	9	79 12 0	9	79 12 0	8	76 6 0	1	3 6 0
31			Amildars	..	....	29	89 2 7	29	89 2 7	25	75 1 11	4	14 0 8
			Total ...	...	.....	39	193 14 7	39	193 14 7	34	176 7 11	5	17 6 8
32		Chittledroog.	Deputy Superintendent	..	....	...	.....	...	.. ...	...	.....	..	.....
33			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard	..	.....	1	5 0 0	1	5 0 0	1	5 0 0	...	.....
34			Amildars	..	.....	5	36 0 0	5	36 0 0	5	36 0 0	..	.....
			Total ...	...	.....	6	41 0 0	6	41 0 0	6	41 0 0	...	.....
			Grand Total ...	...	.....	95	436 10 11	95	436 10 11	88	412 4 3	7	24 6 8
			General Total ...	3	4 8 0	373	2,227 6 0	376	2,231 14 0	273	1,738 2 3	103	493 11 9

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Bangalore, the 8th August 1864.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.—TABLE No. 14.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the amount awarded to be paid as amends by Complainants under Section 270 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8		9	
Number.	Division.	Districts.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	REMAINED UNPAID AT THE END OF THE LAST YEAR.		ORDERED TO BE PAID DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		PAID.		BALANCE.	
				Cases.	Amount.	Cases	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.
					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1	...	...	Judicial Commissioner	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	..	.....	...	.....
2	...	...	Superintendent	...	.....	..	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....
3	ASHTAGRAM	Mysore.	Deputy Superintendent	...	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	...	.....
4			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard ...	...	.....	2	10 0 0	2	10 0 0	2	10 0 0	..	.....
5			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto ...	...	.....	1	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	1	10 0 0	...	.....
6			Amildars	...	.....	..	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....
			Total ...	...	.....	3	20 0 0	3	20 0 0	3	20 0 0	..	.....
7		Hassan	Deputy Superintendent	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....
8			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard ...	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	..	.....
9			Amildars	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	..	.....	...	.....
			Total ...	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	..	.....
			Grand Total ...	...	.....	3	20 0 0	3	20 0 0	3	20 0 0	...	.....

APPENDIX B.—TABLE No. 14,—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8		9	
				REMAINED UNPAID AT THE END OF THE LAST YEAR.		ORDERED TO BE PAID DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		PAID.		BALANCE.	
Number.	Division.	Districts.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.
					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
10	NUNDIDROOG.	Bangalore.	Superintendent	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
11			Deputy Superintendent	..	.....	1	30 0 0	1	30 0 0	1	30 0 0	...	.....
12			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard ...	...	.....	2	58 0 0	2	58 0 0	2	58 0 0	...	.....
13			Amildars	...	.....	5	52 0 0	5	52 0 0	4	42 0 0	1	10 0 0
			Total ...	..	.....	8	140 0 0	8	140 0 0	7	130 0 0	1	10 0 0
14		Police.	Superintendent of Police	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	..	.....	...	.....
15			Sur-Ameen of Cantonment	..	.....	..	.....	...	.....	..	.....	..	.....
			Total ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....
			Grand Total ...	...	.....	8	140 0 0	8	140 0 0	7	130 0 0	1	10 0 0
16		Colar.	Deputy Superintendent	..	.....	...	.....	..	.....	..	.....	...	.....
17			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard ..	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....
18			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto ..	..	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....
19			Amildars	...	.....	4	9 0 0	4	9 0 0	4	9 0 0	...	.....
			Total ...	...	.....	4	9 0 0	4	9 0 0	4	9 0 0	..	.....
20		Toomcoor.	Deputy Superintendent	..	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	..	.....
21			Assistant ditto of the Higher Standard ..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
22			Ditto ditto of the Lower ditto ...	...	.....	..	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....
23			Amildars	1	5 0 0	7	40 8 0	8	45 8 0	8	45 8 0	..	.....
			Total ...	1	5 0 0	7	40 8 0	8	45 8 0	8	45 8 0	...	.....
			Grand Total ...	1	5 0 0	19	189 8 0	20	194 8 0	19	184 8 0	1	10 0 0

24	Wcum.	Shimogah.	Superintendent	..	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
25			Deputy Superintendent	..	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
26			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard	..	..	.....	6	34 1 2	6	34 1 2	6	34 1 2	...	.....	
27			Amildars	...	...	.....	1	7 0 0	1	7 0 0	1	7 0 0	..	.....	
			Total	...	...	.....	7	41 1 2	7	41 1 2	7	41 1 2	..	.....	
28		Cuddoor.	Deputy Superintendent	.	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
29			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard	..	...	.. ...	..	.....	..	.. ..	...	.....	...	.....	
30			Amildars	...	..	.....	4	19 0 0	4	19 0 0	4	19 0 0	..	.....	
			Total	..	..	.....	4	19 0 0	4	19 0 0	4	19 0 0	..	.....	
31		Chitteldroog.	Deputy Superintendent	..	...	.....	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
32			Assistant ditto of the Lower Standard	..	...	.....	..	.....	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
33			Amildars	..	...	.....	1	2 0 0	1	2 0 0	1	2 0 0	..	.....	
			Total	..	..	.....	1	2 0 0	1	2 0 0	1	2 0 0	..	.....	
			Grand Total	..	...	.....	12	62 1 2	12	62 1 2	12	62 1 2	...	.....	
			General Total	...	1	5 0 0	34	271 9 2	35	276 9 2	34	266 9 2	1	10 0 0	

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Bangalore, the 8th August 1864.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.—TABLE No. 15.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the Property declared to be forfeited for the year 1863.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Number.	Division.	District.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	BALANCE AT THE CLOSE OF THE LAST YEAR.		DECLARED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		RESTORED.		ACTUALLY FORFEITED.		PENDING DECISION.	
				Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.
					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1	NUGUR.	Chittledroog.	Deputy Superintendent	...	...	1	200 0 0	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	200 0 0	...	...

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Bangalore, the 8th August 1864.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.—TABLE No. 16.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement of Property declared to be under the disposal of Government under Section 184 *of the Criminal Procedure Code for the year* 1863.

1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8		9		10	
				BALANCE.		DECLARED TO BE UNDER THE DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		RESTORED.		ACTUALLY CONFISCATED.		BALANCE PENDING DECISION.	
Number.	Division.	District.	DESCRIPTION OF COURTS.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.
					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1	NUNDIDROOG	Bangalore.	Deputy Superintendent ..	...	...	1	68,689 13 0	1	68,689 13 0	1	68,689 13 0	...	.....	...	.....

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE ;
Bangalore, the 8th August 1864.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX C.—

Po

Nature of Offences tried and disposed of in

PROVINCE.	NOT						
	OFFENCES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.		FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.				
	Waging war against the Government, Sec. 121 to 128, and 130.	Abetting Mutiny, Sec. 131 to 134.	Giving false evidence, Sec. 194 and 195	Wilful omission by a public servant to apprehend a convict, Sec. 222.	Rescue from lawful apprehension, Sec. 225.	Unlawful return from transportation, Sec. 226.	Violation of condition of remission of punishment, Sec. 227.
Mysore	.	...	2	...	2	..	...

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Bangalore, the 8th August 1864.

TABLE No. 1.

LICE.

the Province of Mysore for the year 1863.

BAILABLE.

OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

Counterfeiting, or possessing, or delivering counterfeit coin, Sec. 231,232, 236, 239 to 243.	Making or possessing instruments for counterfeiting coin, Sec. 233 to 235, and 245.	Import or export of counterfeit coin, Sec. 237 and 238.	Fraudulently diminishing the weight of, or altering the composition or appearance of coin, Sec. 244, 246 to 249.	Fraudulent possession or delivery of altered coin, Sec. 250 to 254.
25	.....	4	4	8

APPENDIX C.—

PROVINCE.	NOT						
	OFFENCES AFFECTING THE						
	Offences affecting life.						
	Murder, Sec. 302 and 303.	Attempt to murder, Sec. 307.	Murder with dacoity, Sec. 396.	Abetment to suicide, Sec. 305 and 306.	Homicide, culpable, Sec. 304.	Being a Thug, Sec 311.	Causing miscarriage, Sec. 313 to 316.
Mysore ..	68	12	3	...	31	1	9

TABLE No. 1,—(*Continued.*)

BAILABLE.									
HUMAN BODY.									
Hurt.			Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labor.						
Causing grievous hurt, Sec. 326, 327, 329, 331, and 333.	Administering stupifying drugs with intent of committing offence, Sec. 328.	Forcible assault in attempting theft, Sec. 356.	Kidnapping, Sec. 363 to 369.	Habitual dealing in slaves, Sec. 371.	Selling, or letting, or possessing a minor for the purpose of prostitution, Sec. 372 and 373.	Rape, Sec. 376.	Unnatural offences, Sec. 377.	Theft, Sec. 379 to 382.	Extortionately causing fear of death or of grievous hurt Sec. 386 to 389.
24	2	13	33	1	3	16	2	3,010	4

APPENDIX C.—

PROVINCE.	NOT						
	OFFENCES AFFECTING THE						
	Offences affecting life.						
	Murder, Sec 302 and 303.	Attempt to murder, Sec. 307.	Murder with dacoity, Sec. 396.	Abetment to suicide, Sec. 305 and 306.	Homicide, culpable, Sec. 304.	Being a Thug, Sec 311.	Causing miscarriage, Sec. 313 to 316.
Mysore ...	68	12	3	...	31	1	9

TABLE No. 1,—(*Continued.*)

BAILABLE.

HUMAN BODY.

Hurt.			Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labor.						
Causing grievous hurt, Sec. 326, 327, 329, 331, and 333.	Administering stupifying drugs with intent of committing offence, Sec. 328.	Forcible assault in attempting theft, Sec. 356.	Kidnapping, Sec. 363 to 369.	Habitual dealing in slaves, Sec. 371.	Selling, or letting, or possessing a minor for the purpose of prostitution, Sec. 372 and 373.	Rape, Sec. 376.	Unnatural offences, Sec. 377.	Theft, Sec. 379 to 382.	Extortionsly causing fear of death or of grievous hurt. Sec. 386 to 389.
24	2	13	33	1	3	16	2	3,010	4

APPENDIX C.—

PROVINCE.	NOT								
	OFFENCES AGAINST								
	Robbery and Dacoity.								
	Robbery, Sec. 392 to 394.	Robbery with grievous hurt, Sec. 397.	Dacoity, Sec. 395, 398, 399, and 402.	Dacoity with grievous hurt, , Sec. 397.	Belonging to a gang of dacoits, Sec. 400.	Belonging to a wandering gang of thieves, Sec. 401.	Criminal breach of trust, Sec. 406 to 409.	Receiving stolen property dishonestly, Sec. 411 to 414.	Committing mischief, Sec. 436 to 440.
Mysore ...	66	6	39	..	2	1	97	70	30

TABLE No. 1,—(*Continued.*)

BAILABLE.					
PROPERTY.					
Criminal trespass.		Offences relating to documents.			
House trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death or transportation, Sec. 449 to 452.	Lurking house trespass, house breaking, Sec. 453 to 460.	Forgery. Sec. 466 to 468, and 472 to 476.	Fraudulently destroying a Will, &c., Sec. 477.	Cohabitation with a woman obtained by deceit, Sec 493, 495, 496.	Circulating false rumours to disturb the public peace, Sec. 505.
16	249	37	9		...

APPENDIX C.—

PROVINCE.	BAIL						
	FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES						
	Offences against the Government.			Offences by or relating to public Servants.			
	Negligently suffering prisoner of State to escape, Sec. 129.	Abetting desertion, insubordination, and personating a soldier, Sec. 135 to 138, and 140.	Offences against public tranquillity, Sec. 143 to 158, and 160.	Bribery, Sec. 161 to 165.	Public servant disobeying a direction of Law. Sec. 166 to 169.	Personating a public servant, or wearing garb, or carrying tokens used by public servants with fraudulent intent, Sec. 171.	Contempt of lawful authority of public servants, Sec. 72 to 190.
Mysore ..	..	...	2,282	119	16	6	320

TABLE No. 1,—(*Continued.*)

ABLE.

AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.									
Giving false evidence, Sec. 193, and 196 to 220.	Intentional omission on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, Sec. 221.	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant, Sec. 223.	Resistance or obstruction by a person to lawful apprehension, Sec. 224, 225.	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant during judicial proceedings, Sec. 228.	Personation of a Juror or Assessor, Sec 229.	Offences relating to Government Stamps, Sec. 255 to 263.	Offences relating to weights and measures, Sec. 264 and 267.	Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Sec. 269 to 294	Offences relating to religion, Sec 295 to 298.
515	18	12	48	20		8	85	81	22

APPENDIX C.—

PROVINCE.	Offences affecting the human body.								
	Offences affecting life.								
	Attempt to commit culpable homicide, Sec. 308.	Attempt to commit suicide, Sec. 309.	Miscarriage, Sec. 312.	Exposure of a child under 12 years, Sec. 317.	Concealment of birth, Sec. 318.	Hurt, Sec. 323 to 325, 330, 332, and 334 to 338.	Wrongful restraint or confinement, Sec. 341 to 348.	Criminal force and assault, Sec. 352 to 355, and 357, 358.	Slavery and forced labor, Sec. 370 and 374.
Mysore ...	1	34	11	8	7	932	106	4,605	1

TABLE No. 1,—*(Continued.)*

						BAILABLE.					
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.						Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks.					
Extortion, Sec. 384 and 385.	Criminal misappropriation of property, Sec. 403 and 404.	Cheating, Sec. 417 to 420.	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property, Sec. 421 to 424.	Mischief, Sec. 426 to 435.	Criminal trespass, Sec. 447, 448, 451, 461, and 462.	Forgery, Sec. 465, 469, and 471.	Using a false or counterfeit trade or property mark, &c., Sec. 482 to 489.	Criminal breach of contract of service, Sec. 490 to 492.	Offences relating to marriage, Sec. 494, 497, and 498.	Defamation, Sec. 500 to 502.	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Sec. 504, 506 to 510.
38	293	222	24	611	237	33	9	71	54	54	1,757

APPENDIX C.—TABLE No. 1,—*(Concluded.)*

PROVINCE.	Offences under any other Special or Local Law.	Offences Summarily disposed of under the Criminal Procedure Code.						Total disposed of.
		Under Section 184.	Under Section 305.	Under Section 163.	Under Chapter 18.	Under Chapter 19.	Under Section 316.	
Mysore ...	710	1	...	...	...	1	2	17,342

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,

Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX C.—TABLE No. 2.

POLICE.

Statement of accidental deaths, &c., in the different Districts of Mysore Province for the year 1863.

Number.	Divisions.	Districts.	Suicides.	Accidental deaths.	Death by wild beasts.	Total.	Wounded by wild beasts.	Wild beasts killed.
1	ASHTAGRAM ...	Mysore	11	121	8	140	.....	27
2		Hassan	6	74	10	90	3	6
		Total ...	17	195	18	230	3	33
3	NUNDIDROOG ...	Bangalore	43	111	.....	154	.....	17
4		Cantonment of Bangalore	1	11	. ...	12	... .	... .
		Total ...	44	122	... .	166	.. ...	17
5		Colar	18	181	1	200	.....	1
6		Toomcoor	40	160	2	211	1	19
		Total ...	102	472	3	577	1	37
7	NUGUR ...	Shimogah	26	102	25	153	5	42
8		Cuddoor	16	52	27	95	7	34
9		Chittledroog.	6	435	.....	441	1	18
		Total ...	48	589	52	689	13	94
		Grand Total ...	167	1,256	73	1,496	17	164
		For 1862	231	1,212	66	1,509	11	1 31
		Increase	.....	44	7	.....	6	33
		Decrease	64	.....	.....	13	.....	.....

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Bangalore, the 8th August 1864.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX D.—TABLE No. 1.

JAILS.

General Abstract of Prisoners in the different Jails of Mysore for the year 1863.

1	2	3	4		5		6		7			8		
Number.	Divisions.	NAMES OF JAILS.	REMAINED AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.		COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		DEDUCT.			REMAINING.		
			Convicts.	Prisoners under trial.	Convicts.	Prisoners under trial.	Convicts.	Prisoners under trial.	Released and otherwise disposed of.	Died.	Total.	Convicts.	Prisoners under trial.	Total.
1	ASHTAGRAM.	Mysore District	303	111	568	4,686	871	4,797	5,239	63	5,302	290	76	366
2		Hassan Ditto	2	15	442	632	444	647	1,047	...	1,047	5	39	44
		Total ...	305	126	1,010	5,318	1,315	5,444	6,286	63	6,349	295	115	410

3	Nundidroog.	Bangalore District ...	440	29	413	377	853	406	645	36	681	551	27	578
4		Cantonment of Bangalore..	132	8	249	201	381	209	438	3	441	126	23	149
		Total ...	572	37	662	578	1,234	615	1,083	39	1,122	677	50	727
5		Colar District	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
6		Toomcoor District ...	339	54	154	92	493	146	296	24	320	310	9	319
		Total ...	911	91	816	670	1,727	761	1,379	63	1,442	987	59	1,046
7	Nugur.	Shimogah District ...	136	22	359	338	495	360	562	43	605	187	63	250
8		Cuddoor District	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
9		Chittledroog District ...	5	4	198	3	203	7	183	4	183	20	7	27
		Total ...	141	26	557	341	698	367	745	43	788	207	70	277
		Grand Total ...	1,357	243	2,383	6,329	3,740	6,572	8,410	169	8,579	1,489	244	1,733
		1862-63	1,666		3,709		5,375		3,682	160	3,842	1,419	110	1,529
		Increase	...		5,003		4,937		4,728	9	4,737	70	134	204
		Decrease	66		...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Bangalore, the 8th August 1864.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

1	2	3	4		5		6	
			Number of Patients remained on 1st January 1863.		Number of Patients admitted during the year.		Fever.	
Number.	Divisions.	Names of Jails.	Convicts.	Prisoners under trial	Convicts.	Prisoners under trial.	Convicts.	Prisoners under trial.
1	Asheagram.	Mysore District	39	...	674	27	182	11
2		Hassan ,, ...	...	..	...	1	...	...
		Total ..	39	...	674	28	182	11
3	Nundidroog.	Bangalore District	28	1	1,211	8	511	5
4		Cantonment of Bangalore ...	9	..	413	...	91	..
		Total ...	37	1	1,624	8	602	5
5		Colar District	..	...	..	..	..	...
6		Toomcoor District	8	..	553	..	150	..
		Total ...	45	1	2,177	8	752	5
7	Nugur.	Shimogah District	84	..	361	..	112	...
8		Cuddoor ,, ...	..	..	...	..	...	..
9		Chittledroog ,, ...	..	...	3	..	2	..
		Total ...	84	..	364	...	114	...
		Grand Total ..	168	1	3,215	36	1,048	16

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Bangalore, the 8th August 1864.

APPENDIX D.—TABLE No. 3.

JAILS.

Statement showing the Cost of feeding, clothing, &c., of Prisoners in the Jails of Mysore Province for the year 1863.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number.	Divisions.	NAMES OF JAILS.	Total Number of Prisoners in the Jail during the year.	Total Cost of Feeding.	Total Cost of Guarding.	Total Cost of Clothing.	Total Cost of Hospital Charges.	Total Cost of Contingencies.	Grand Total.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	ASHTAGRAM.	Mysore District	1.27.692	7,540 10 0	18,816 0 0	316 12 2	306 2 10	1,524 6 5	28,333 15 5
2		Hassan ,, ...	11,421	686 4 2	2,993 12 8	.....	1 3 0	178 1 0	3,859 4 10
		Total ...	1 39,113	8,226 14 2	21,839 12 8	316 12 2	307 5 10	1,502 7 5	32,193 4 3
3	BANGALORE.	Bangalore District...	1,81,077	15.705 4 2	19,714 15 6	1,598 15 5	52 5 11	1,555 12 4	38,627 5 4
4		Cantonment	53,740	4 069 5 9	4,014 0 0	.....	307 6 3	2,529 9 10	10,920 5 10
		Total ...	2.34.817	19,774 9 11	23,728 15 6	1,598 15 5	359 12 2	4,085 6 2	49,547 11 2
5		Colar District	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6		Toomcoor District	1,23,787	10,837 14 1	8,454 9 8	985 11 1	75 14 0	803 13 5	21,157 14 3
		Total ..	3,58,604	30,612 8 0	32,183 9 2	2,584 10 6	435 10 2	4,889 3 7	70,705 9 5
7	NUGUR.	Shimogah District	68,604	5,367 5 2	14,544 0 0	114 10 0	534 11 10	1,159 10 0	21,720 5 0
8		Cuddoor ,, ...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9		Chittledroog ,, ...	9.963	605 9 4	1,872 0 0	17 4 0	2 8 0	30 11 11	2,528 1 3
		Total ...	78,567	5,972 14 6	16,416 0 0	131 14 0	537 3 10	1,190 5 11	24,248 6 3
		Grand Total ...	5,76,284	44,812 4 8	70,439 5 10	3,033 4 8	1,280 3 10	7,582 0 11	1,27,147 3 11

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Bangalore, the 8th August 1864

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX I.—TABLE No. 4.

JAILS.

Nature and Value of Work executed by the Convicts in the different Jails of Mysore Province during the year 1863.

1	2	3	4		5		6		7	
			ROAD WORK.		PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		MANUFACTURE.		TOTAL.	
Number.	Divisions.	NAMES OF JAILS.	Number of Convicts.	Value of Work.	Number of Convicts.	Value of Work.	Number of Convicts.	Value of Work.	Number of Convicts.	Value of Convicts.
				Rs A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1	ASHTA-GRAM.	Mysore District	13,320	1,670 2 0	22,701	3,198 10 7	.....	.....	36,021	4,868 12 7
2		Hassan ,, ...	1,543	172 12 4	470	30 10 6	.....	.....	2,013	203 6 10
		Total ...	14,863	1,842 14 4	23,171	3,229 5 1	.....	.....	38,034	5,072 3 5
3	NUNDIDROOG.	Bangalore District	23,394	2,899 4 0	83,918	10,489 12 0	23,286	2,910 12 0	1,30,598	16,299 12 0
4		Ditto Cantonment	7,240	301 10 8	24,168	1,007 0 0	1,602	66 12 0	33,010	1,375 6 8
		Total ...	30,634	3,200 14 8	1,08,086	11,496 12 0	24,888	2,977 8 0	1,63,608	17,675 2 8
5		Colar District	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6		Toomcoor District	18,357	1,609 7 3	12,463	1,092 8 11	48,179	4,224 1 4	78,999	6,926 1 6
		Grand Total ..	48,991	4,810 5 11	1,20,549	12,589 4 11	73,067	7,201 9 4	2,42,607	24,601 4 2
7	NUGUR.	Shimogah District	14,202	2,662 14 0	31,291	5,867 1 0	1,622	304 2 0	47,115	8,834 1 0
8		Cuddoor ,, ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9		Chittledroog District	3,200	400 0 0	1,500	187 8 0	2,600	325 0 0	7,300	912 8 0
		Total ...	17,402	3,062 14 0	32,791	6,054 9 0	4,222	629 2 0	54,415	9,746 9 0
		General Total ...	81,256	9,716 2 3	1,76,511	21,873 3 0	77,289	7,830 11 4	3,35,056	39,420 0 7

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Bangalore, the 8th August 1864.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX E.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

From L. RICKETTS, ESQ., N. KRISHNIAH, ESQ., *Judges of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes, to* C. B. SAUNDERS, ESQ., *Judicial Commissioner in Mysore,—(dated Bangalore, 27th February* 1864.)

SIR,—We have the honor, herewith, to forward, for your information, Report of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes for the calendar year 1863, being the first year of its institution.

2. The present Report is made for the calendar year in accordance with the wishes* of the Government of India regarding the submission of Judicial Reports for the future for the calendar in lieu of the official year, and consequently incorporates the Report for the first four months of the year under review already furnished under the old system. This incorporation was thought necessary in order to give a clear and succinct statement of the working of the Court for the first year of its existence, as well as to assist, hereafter, in comparing the results of this with those of following years.

* Vide letter, No. 376, from J. Talboys Wheeler, Esq., Asstt. Secretary to the Government of India, to the Commissioner of Mysore.

3. In forwarding the accompanying Tables (16), we have the honor to make the following observations.

4. It will be noticed by a reference to Statement No. 1, Part 1st, that the total number of cases instituted during the year 1863 was 2,388, as follows:—

English Suits filed in the year.	Native Suits filed in the year.	Total of English and Native Suits.	Average Number filed monthly.	Total amount litigated.	Average Monthly.	Average litigated in each Suit.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
428	1,960	2,388	199	60,195 13 3	5,016 5 1¼	21 0 4

5. Parties to suits mostly appeared in person, and out of a total of 1,768 cases tried, in 118 cases only were one or the other of the parties represented by agents, and in one case by an attorney of the High Court of Madras.

6. In many cases the parties do not take out Subpœnas, but bring their own witnesses, so that the number of Subpœnas issued, *viz.*, 2,436, is

no criterion of the number of persons whose evidence was taken in suits brought on for hearing, as the actual number of witnesses examined was 3,082, and the number of documents, accounts and exhibits filed 1,427.

7. Table No. 1, Part 2nd, shows that

1,314	cases out of 2,388 were for sums under							
	Rs. 10, whilst the fees realized were but					Rs. 476	4	9
418	,,	,, 20	,,	,,	,,	411	7	3
393	,,	,, 50	,,	,,	,,	904	5	1
2,125					Total Rs.	1,792	1	1

In other words, the vast majority of suits were for small sums of money, whilst the commission and fees realized in the 263 cases of the value of from Rs. 50 to 500 was more by a good deal than the commission and fees realized on all the remaining suits for sums of Rs. 50 and under, *viz*, 2,125 suits.

The fees on 2,125 suits of the value of Rs. 50 and under was ... ... Rs.						1,792	1	1
,,	263	,,	,,	50 to 500	,,	2,442	11	4
	2,388				Total Rs.	4,234	12	5

8. The average of fees, including costs of Subpœnas and other processes received monthly, was	Rs.	423	11	7, or	Rs.	5,084	11	0 in the year.
The monthly average of returned half costs ...	,,	47	3	7½, or	,,	574	3	6 ,,
The monthly average of net fees realized ...	,,	375	13	11½, or	,,	4,510	7	6 ,,

9. Table No. 1, Part 3rd, shows that in the 1,225 cases in which final judgments were passed, there were 410 Warrants against goods, 115 against the body, and 2 Writs to give possession issued on the application of the parties. Out of these, 299 Warrants were executed, of which 27 were by commitments, whilst of the remaining 251 Warrants 165 were returned into Court unserved for various reasons, such as default of plaintiffs in pointing out property, private compromises, and absence of defendants from the station, &c., and 86 remained in the hands of the bailiffs for execution. In the whole 27 cases of commitment Warrants of release from custody were issued, so that on the closing of the Court for the Christmas holidays there were no prisoners in Jail under process of this Court.

10. Table No. 3. shows

That 1,314 cases were entertained at an average cost to suitors of ...	Rs.	0	5	9·59	each suit.				
,, 418	,,	,,	,,	,,	0	15	9	,,	
,, 393	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	4	9·80	,,	
,, 131	,,	,,	,,	,,	4	14	5	,,	
,, 73	,,	,,	,,	,,	9	7	11·06	,,	
,, 38	,,	,,	,,	,,	15	2	5	,,	
,, 13	,,	,,	,,	,,	22	6	5·15	,,	
,, 8	,,	,,	,,	,,	30	1	0	,,	
2,388	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	12	5·5	,,	

11. Table No. 4 shows that but 2 cases were adjourned and undecided at the end of the year, and that in 7 cases second Summonses had been ordered, but had not been served, and that 50 cases had not been brought on for hearing, making a total of 59 out of 2,388 cases remaining undecided on the 1st January 1864. Of these some were up-country cases or Summonses to be served in the Districts.

12. Table No. 5 shows that of the 2,388 cases filed in the year, 2,329 cases were brought on for hearing and disposed of in the following proportions :—

In 1,139 cases there were judgments for plaintiffs.
In 86 „ „ „ defendants.
254 cases were struck out.
289 „ nonsuited.
561 „ compromised.

From which analysis the following percentages are arrived at, and which may be useful for comparison hereafter :—

Percentage of suits tried on their merits ...	65·01
„ struck out or compromised ...	34·99
	100·00
„ of cases decided in favor of plaintiffs in suits tried on their merits ...	75·23
Percentage of cases decided in favor of defendants	5·68
„ „ nonsuited	19·09
	100·00
„ „ compromised as compared with those brought on for hearing ...	24·09

We have before us "Returns of cases instituted in the Madras Court of Small Causes during the year 1860," and striking a percentage on the same principles, it gives the following :—

Percentage of suits tried on their merits ...	53·36
„ struck out or compromised ...	46·44
	100·00
„ cases decided in favor of plaintiffs on suits tried on their merits	88·44
Percentage of cases decided in favor of defendants	8·04
„ „ nonsuited	3·52
	100·00
„ „ compromised as compared with those brought on for hearing ...	45·62

The Returns of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes for the official year 1857-58 show the following percentages, and which approximate more closely than the Madras Return to the percentages given as founded on the Returns of this Court.

Percentage of suits tried on their merits ...	57·89
„ struck out or compromised ...	42·11
	100·00

Percentage of cases decided in favor of plaintiffs on suits tried on their merits	74·69	
Percentage of cases decided in favor of defendants	6·48	
„ „ nonsuited	18·83	
		100·00
„ „ compromised as compared with those brought on for hearing	32·63	

13. The large number of cases compromised is perhaps a matter of congratulation, the returns of half the fees being of course a strong inducement to compromise. In explanation of the number of suits struck out for default of appearance, we may observe that we believe that most of these cases were compromised also, the parties being in some cases ignorant of the rule of return of half fees, but in the majority of cases it is owing to the small amount of the half fees recoverable upon a compromise being effected. For instance, in the 254 cases struck out, 220 cases were for sums under Rs. 20, and as the average cost of suits in such cases is but 0-10-6, suitors would in some cases prefer sacrificing their half share rather than have to attend the Court to the detriment of their daily avocations. Some few cases, however, are no doubt struck out either through the omission of the plaintiff to attend from negligence, or from a knowledge that his claim is a false one, or that he is unable to substantiate it.

14. There were only three formal applications for new trial, out of which one application was refused, in the second the former judgment (an *exparte* one) was reversed, and in the third a compromise was effected before re-trial.

15. Tables Nos. 6 and 13 show that the total amount litigated in the 2,388 suits filed during the year was Rs. 60,195-13-3, out of which sum—

The amount allowed in the 1,225 suits finally decided on their merits was	Rs.	24,471	12	1
The amount disallowed in do. do.	„	4,732	9	1½
making a total in suits finally decided of	Rs.	29,204	5	2½
In 289 cases nonsuited the amount litigated was	„	7,115	3	4½
In 561 „ compromised the do. do.	„	14,171	2	3
In 254 „ struck out the do. do.	„	7,569	7	10
Total amount litigated in suits disposed of .	Rs.	58,060	2	8
Leaving in 59 cases undecided on the 31st Dec. 1863	„	2,135	10	7
Total	Rs.	60,195	13	3

From the foregoing Statement we derive the following percentage :—

Percentage of amount allowed	42·16	
„ „ disallowed	8·14	
„ „ in cases nonsuited	12·25	
„ „ in cases compromised	24·39	
„ „ in cases struck out	12·06	
		100·00

Of the amount awarded, *viz.*, 24,471-12-1, the sum of Rs. 12,638-9-6 was recovered by process of the Court, all of which, excepting a small sum of Rs. 205-12-7, was paid over to the proper parties within the year.

16. Table No. 7 shows the nature of the causes brought on for hearing during the year.

17. Tables Nos. 9 and 11 show the expenditure and income of the Court. The total expenditure of the Court appears from Table No. 9 to have amounted to Rs. 36,364-3-7, being as follows:—

Salary of the Judges	Rs.	18,512	14	6
Salary of Establishment ..	,,	13,258	0	0
Rent and contingent expenses, including costs of furnishing the Court, Printing charges, &c,. ...	,,	4,593	5	1
Total	Rs.	36,364	3	7

This expenditure, we may state, is exceptional, as the contingent expenses at first starting have necessarily been very heavy; next year the total expenditure of the Court is estimated at Rs. 34,284, or Rs. 2,857 monthly, and within which amount the expenditure will be strictly confined.

18. The gross commission and fees received, as per Table No. 11, by the Court for the past year is as follows:—

On institution of suits	Rs.	4,234	12	5
On second Summons and new trials	,,	16	6	0
On Subpœnas	,,	610	9	0
On Warrants, &c., ...	,,	101	11	0
For service of up-country processes	,,	50	1	0
On Warrants, &c., of the late Moonsiff's Court	,,	71	3	7
Total	Rs.	5,084	11	0

From this item must be deducted the amount refunded to suitors as half costs, *viz.*, Rs. 574-3-6, leaving net commission and fees received	Rs.	4,510	7	6
Amount of fines collected	,,	19	1	10
Amount of Stamp penalty levied on unstamped documents	,,	270	0	0
Sale of old desks, &c., ...	,,	167	13	10
Amount of arrears of fees imposed by the late Moonsiff's Court and recovered by this, as per Table No. 16.	,,	999	0	9
Savings from salaries on the amount of Budget estimate...	,,	1,891	14	7
Total amount carried to the credit of Government	,,	7,858	6	6

	Rs	As.	P.
Average value of Stamp paper used in petitions &c., in bringing up the arrears of the late Moonsiff's Court	404	8	0
Value of Stamp paper used for Powers of Attorney filed	29	12	0
	434	4	0

This sum represents a *bonâ fide* income of	Rs.	5,966	7	11
and savings at	,,	1,891	14	7

The rates of fees receivable by the Court having been doubled from 1st February current by order of the Supreme Government, it is estimated that the income of the Court for the year 1864 will amount to Rs. 8,000.

19. Tables Nos. 14, 15, and 16 show the amount of work done and arrears of fees collected in bringing up the arrears of the late Principal Cantonment Sudder Moonsiff's Court. Of the 144 cases handed over to this Court undecided, the whole have been disposed of, leaving only the execution of decrees to be attended to. Table No. 14 shows the amount of work done in the execution of judgments in this Department. Table No. 16 shows the amount of fees still outstanding, a large moiety of which has been owing since the year 1849. The difficulty of collecting these outstandings arise from many of the parties having died, some few having become bankrupt, many having gone elsewhere, and also in the difficulty of recognizing the parties at this length of time from the imperfect description given of them in the proceedings of the late Court.

We shall hereafter furnish a Report of all unrecoverable fees with a view of obtaining your sanction to their remission.

We have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servants,

L. RICKETTS,

N. KRISHNIAH,

Judges of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes.

APPENDIX E.—TABLE No. 1,—*Part 3rd.*

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Particulars of Columns 7, 9, 10, *and* 11 *of No.* 1, *Part* 1*st—Execution Department— Bangalore Court of Small Causes.*

MONTHS.	Number of Warrants against goods issued.	Number of Warrants against the body issued.	Number of Warrants to give possession issued.	Number of Witness Warrants issued.	Total.	Number executed by levy and possession.	Number executed by seizure of goods.	Commitments.	Number returned unserved.	Number in the hands of the Plaintiffs.	Total.	Number of releases issued.	Number of Copies of Judgments issued.	Amount of Warrants and Judgment fees received.	REMARKS.
1863.														Rs. A. P.	
January	...	2	..	...	2	1	...	1	..	..	2	...	...	0 5 0	
February	26	4	1	4	35	20	7	...	5	...	32	...	1	3 4 0	
March	25	1	.	1	27	10	2	...	4	...	16	1	2	3 13 0	
April	23	6	...	2	31	13	1	.	...	...	14	...	3	4 13 0	
May	28	6	...	...	34	15	4	1	12	...	32	1	4	9 7 0	
June	43	12	...	6	61	19	6	6	7	...	38	2	4	13 11 0	
July	35	20	...	...	55	31	7	3	16	...	57	3	4	8 15 0	
August	40	8	1	.	49	20	5	3	23	..	51	5	2	8 13 0	
September	63	9	...	..	72	21	6	5	20	...	52	4	4	18 15 0	
October	54	15	...	...	69	31	9	4	22		66	7	5	12 1 0	
November	36	19	...	...	55	21	4	4	38	.	67	3	5	10 13 0	
December	37	13	...	...	50	16	3	...	18	*86	123	1	..	6 13 0	* On the 31st December 1863
Total	410	115	2	13	540	218	54	27	165	86	540	27	34	101 11 0	

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
The 4th January 1864.

J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

APPENDIX E.—TABLE No. 2.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Table showing the value of Suits instituted from the 1st January to the 31st December 1863.

MONTHS.	Under Rs. 10	Above Rs. 10 and under Rs. 20.	Above Rs 20 and under Rs. 50.	Above Rs 50 and under Rs 100	Above Rs. 100 and under Rs 200.	Above Rs 200 and under Rs 300.	Above Rs 300 and under Rs. 400	Above Rs 400 and under Rs 500.	TOTAL.
1863									
January	86	42	47	4	5	5	1	...	190
February	77	32	35	11	5	1	2	...	163
March	97	22	31	13	4	3	...	...	170
April	73	29	17	9	3	3	3	1	138
May	111	40	38	20	8	3	2	1	223
June	70	19	27	6	6	3	...	1	132
July	135	43	41	17	11	3	2	...	252
August	137	34	36	10	7	3	1	3	231
September	137	45	38	16	9	4	1	1	251
October	158	44	30	5	3	4	...	...	244
November	134	38	28	12	6	4	...	1	223
December	99	30	25	8	6	2	1	...	171
Total ...	1,314	418	393	131	73	38	13	8	2,388

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
The 4th January 1864.

J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

APPENDIX E.—TABLE No. 3.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Table showing the amount of Commission and Fees received on suits of different value from 1st January to 31st December 1863.

MONTHS	Commission and Fees on Suits under Rs 10.	On Suits under Rs 20	On Suits under Rs 50	On Suits under Rs. 100	On Suits under Rs 200	On Suits under Rs 300.	On Suits under Rs. 400.	On Suits under Rs. 500.	TOTAL.
1863.	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs A P
January	35 14 7	25 7 0	101 3 2	15 10 8	46 15 6	84 2 5	23 1 3	0 0 0	332 6 7
February	26 13 5	33 14 8	87 3 0	49 4 7	48 8 6	14 5 2	44 15 8	0 0 0	305 1 0
March	38 12 8	21 12 7	75 3 2	66 7 11	29 9 11	[illegible] 5 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	263 3 9
April	28 1 5	25 7 10	35 13 7	47 6 0	29 12 8	30 0 1	64 3 2	31 10 0	292 6 9
May	39 5 10	42 8 3	78 14 6	92 9 10	76 6 5	53 10 9	45 8 0	29 5 3	458 4 10
June	26 0 7	18 6 8	61 12 6	30 1 11	51 5 0	48 8 3	0 0 0	27 10 3	263 13 2
July	45 7 3	45 8 4	90 5 6	86 15 8	102 12 8	45 4 2	47 8 9	0 0 0	469 14 4
August	46 14 0	35 6 6	87 2 11	48 0 0	70 7 6	48 9 0	21 15 0	87 12 0	446 2 11
September	51 14 6	47 15 2	86 13 6	85 14 10	82 13 9	65 10 3	23 0 0	32 4 0	476 6 0
October	53 5 9	46 14 9	76 11 4	22 6 9	27 0 9	67 15 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	294 6 9
November	49 0 0	38 8 7	62 2 6	56 10 3	62 6 0	56 7 5	0 0 0	31 14 5	357 1 2
December	34 10 9	29 8 11	54 15 5	40 9 3	64 15 8	29 13 5	20 15 9	0 0 0	275 9 2
Total ...	476 4 9	411 7 3	904 5 1	642 1 8	693 2 4	575 11 10	291 3 7	240 7 11	4,234 12 5
Average amount of Commission and Fees received on each suit ..	0 5 9 59	0 15 9	2 4 9 80	4 14 5	9 7 11 06	15 2 5	22 6 5 15	30 1 0	1 12 5 5
	At this average were entertained 1,314 cases.	At this average were entertained 418 cases	At this average were entertained 393 cases	At this average were entertained 131 cases	At this average were entertained 73 cases	At this average were entertained 38 cases	At this average were entertained 13 cases	At this average were entertained 8 cases	At this average were entertained 2,388 cases.

N. B.—Total amount of Commission and Fees received ... . Rs 4,234 12 5
Total amount of Fees for second Summonses, Subpœnas, Warrants, Out-station processes, &c ,, 849 14 7

Rs. 5,084 11 0
Deduct amount of half costs refunded in compromised suits ... ... ,, 574 3 6

Net amount of Commission and Fees, &c., carried to the credit of Government .. ... Rs 4,510 7 6

PANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.
The 4th January 1864.

J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

APPENDIX E.—TABLE No. 4.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Statement showing the number of Cases undecided on the 31st December 1863.

For Service of Summons.	Number of Cases postponed.						Remarks.
	For Witness.	For Attachment.	At the request of the parties to the Suit.	Referred to Arbitration.	By order of the Court.	Total.	
7	...	...	1	...	1	2	50 cases not brought on for hearing. Total remaining undecided on the 31st December 1863 ... 59

MEMO.—Applications for new trials 3

In No. 724—New trial refused.

In No. 880—New Trial granted.—Former Judgment reversed.

In No. 1144—New Trial granted.—Compromised before re-hearing.

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
The 4th January 1864.

J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

APPENDIX E.—TABLE No. 5.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Abstract Statement of Causes set down for hearing and disposed of, with the Commission and Fees leviable thereon, from 1st January to 31st December 1863.

MONTHS.	Judgments for Plaintiffs.	Judgments for Defendants.	Struck out.	Nonsuited.	Compromised.	Total No. of Cases disposed of.	Undecided (postponed after hearing)	Total No. of Cases instituted.	Commission and Fees leviable.	REMARKS.
1863.									Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
January	45	4	1	26	20	96	Two cases postponed after hearing	190	332 6 7	Rs. 574-3-6 returned as half costs in compromised suits, leaving net amount of Commission and Fees at 3,660 8 11
February	84	7	14	21	46	172		163	305 1 0	
March	92	19	12	18	28	169		170	263 3 9	
April	71	5	20	17	39	152		138	292 6 9	
May	89	4	12	27	52	184		223	458 4 10	
June	102	3	13	14	35	167		135	263 13 2	
July	112	4	27	22	50	215		248	469 14 4	
August	111	7	34	24	56	232		232	446 2 11	
September	110	17	34	29	52	242		251	476 6 0	Fees for Subpœnas, Warrants, &c. 849 14 7
October	106	9	30	18	55	218		244	294 6 9	
November	121	4	42	45	79	291		223	357 1 2	
December	96	3	15	28	49	191		171	275 9 2	
Total ..	1,139	86	254	289	561	2,329		2,388	4,234 12 5	Total .. 4,510 7 6

N. B.—Percentage of suits tried on their merits 65 01
" " struck out or compromised 34 99
100 00

Percentage of cases decided in favor of plaintiffs in suits tried on their merits .. .. 75·23
Percentage of cases decided in favor of defendants .. 5·68
" " nonsuited 19 09
100 00

Percentage of cases compromised as compared with those brought on for hearing 24 09

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
The 4th January 1864.

J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

APPENDIX E.—TABLE No. 8.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Statement showing the amount of Fines levied from 1st January to 31st December 1863.

YEAR.	Month.	Amount.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
1863.	January	0	0	0
,,	February	0	0	0
,,	March	0	12	0
,,	April	4	10	1
,,	May	1	12	0
,,	June	2	9	0
,,	July	0	4	0
,,	August	4	0	0
,,	September	1	2	0
,,	October	1	7	9
,,	November	1	12	0
,,	December	0	13	0
	Total	19	1	10

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
The 4th January 1864.

J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

APPENDIX E.—TABLE No. 9.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Statement showing the Salaries of the Judges and Costs of the Establishment, &c., from 1st January to 31st December 1863.

MONTHS.	Salary of the Judges.			Establishment Charges.			Rent, Printing Charges, Contingencies, and Furnishing.			TOTAL.		
1863.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
January	1,600	0	0	1,148	0	0	991	4	10	3,739	4	10
February	1,600	0	0	1,148	0	0	398	10	4	3,146	10	4
March...	1,600	0	0	1,128	0	0	1,324	6	9	4,052	6	9
April	1,600	0	0	1,128	0	0	208	10	0	2,936	10	0
May	1,600	0	0	1,128	0	0	208	10	0	2,936	10	0
June	1,300	0	0	1,128	0	0	208	10	8	2,636	10	8
July	1,300	0	0	1,128	0	0	208	10	2	2,636	10	2
August	1,512	14	6	1,088	0	0	210	0	0	2,810	14	6
September	1,600	0	0	1,093	0	0	205	0	0	2,898	0	0
October	1,600	0	0	1,047	0	0	209	10	4	2,856	10	4
November	1,600	0	0	1,047	0	0	210	0	0	2,857	0	0
December	1,600	0	0	1,047	0	0	209	12	0	2,856	12	0
Total ...	18,512	14	6	13,258	0	0	4,593	5	1	36,364	3	7

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
The 4th January 1864.

J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

APPENDIX E.—TABLE No. 10.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Statement showing the amount of Costs remitted and unrecovered from 1st January to 31st December 1863.

MONTHS.	Pauper Suits.	Costs remitted.	Costs of attachments ordered, but not applied for.	Fees for second Summonses ordered, but not applied for.	Fees for contempt processes ordered against witnesses, but not applied for.	Total.	REMARKS.
1863.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
January	,,	.....	..	0 12 0	,,	0 12 0	
February	,,	.....	...	0 6 0	,,	0 6 0	
March	,,	.....	...	0 6 0	,,	0 6 0	
April	,,	...	0 4 0	0 5 0	,,	0 9 0	
May	,,	.....	.....	0 1 0	,,	0 1 0	
June	,,	...	...	0 5 0	,,	0 5 0	
July	,,	.....	...	1 3 0	,,	1 3 0	
August	,,	21 15 0	....	0 1 0	,,	22 0 0	
September	,,	...	....	...	,,	.....	
October	,,	...	...	.....	,,	...	
November	,,	.....	...	0 4 0	,,	0 4 0	
December	,,	...	.....	...	,,	...	
Total ...	,,	21 15 0	0 4 0	3 11 0	,,	25 14 0	

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
The 4th January 1864.

J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

APPENDIX E.—

SMALL CAUSE

Statement showing the net amount credited to Government in

YEAR.	Months.	Commisson Fees on institution of Suits.	Fees for second Summons and new Trials.	Subpœna Fees.	Fees for Warrants, Attachments, and copy of Judgments.	Fees for service of Processes received from out-stations.	Fees for Warrants, &c., connected with the late Moonsiff's Court, credited to general fund.	Fees realized in Pauper Suits.	TOTAL.
1863		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
,,	January...	332 6 7	0 4 0	25 7 0	0 5 0	1 12 0	14 15 8	..	375 2 3
,,	February	305 1 0	0 5 0	56 2 0	3 4 0	1 12 6	11 0 0	..	377 8 6
,,	March ..	263 3 9	1 9 0	36 6 0	3 13 0	4 1 0	3 7 5	..	312 8 2
,,	April ...	292 6 9	0 3 0	62 8 0	4 13 0	1 14 6	5 15 6	..	367 12 9
,,	May ...	458 4 10	2 3 0	50 10 0	9 7 0	7 8 0	16 5 0	..	544 5 10
,,	June ..	263 13 2	0 10 0	44 10 0	13 11 0	4 2 0	8 0 0	..	334 14 2
,,	July ..	469 14 4	1 1 0	70 13 0	8 15 0	2 2 0	1 7 0	..	554 4 4
,,	August ...	446 2 11	0 13 0	64 11 0	8 13 0	4 10 0	2 15 0	..	528 0 11
,,	September	476 6 0	2 1 0	81 15 0	8 15 0	4 4 0	2 11 0	...	586 4 0
,,	October..	294 6 9	3 2 0	46 10 0	12 1 0	6 13 0	2 1 0	..	365 1 9
,,	November	357 1 2	2 9 0	35 5 0	10 13 0	9 2 0	2 3 0	..	417 1 2
,,	December	275 9 2	1 10 0	35 8 0	6 13 0	2 0 0	0 3 0	..	321 11 2
	Total...	4,234 12 5	16 6 0	610 9 0	101 11 0	50 1 0	71 3 7	..	5,084 11 0

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
The 4th January 1864.

TABLE No. 11.

COURT.

the Cash Accounts from 1*st January to* 31*st December* 1863.

Deduct amount of half costs refunded to suitors in cases compromised before hearing.	Deduct costs remitted to Pauper suitors.	Net amount carried to credit of Government.	Fines levied.	Stamp penalty received.	Unclaimed suitors' money	Savings from salaries, sale of old records.	TOTAL AMOUNT CREDITED.
Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs A P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
21 4 3	..	353 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	..	0 0 0	353 14 0
26 6 0	..	351 2 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	..	0 0 0	351 2 6
16 11 9	..	295 12 5	0 12 0	0 0 0	..	*167 13 10	464 6 3
30 5 1	..	337 7 8	4 10 1	0 0 0	..	0 0 0	342 1 9
59 3 2	..	485 2 8	1 12 0	0 0 0	..	111 6 0	598 4 8
59 1 3	..	275 12 11	2 9 0	0 0 0	..	408 7 10	686 13 9
33 7 5	..	520 12 11	0 4 0	0 0 0	..	411 5 4	932 6 3
86 12 7	..	441 4 4	4 0 0	0 0 0	..	237 1 9	682 6 1
75 4 11	..	510 15 1	1 2 0	26 4 0	..	150 0 0	688 5 1
45 2 6	..	319 15 3	1 7 9	101 4 0	..	191 5 8	614 0 8
82 14 7	..	334 2 7	1 12 0	108 12 0	..	191 0 0	635 10 7
37 10 0	..	284 1 2	0 13 0	33 12 0	..	191 4 0	509 14 2
574 3 6	...	4,510 7 6	19 1 10	270 0 0	...	2,059 12 5	6,859 5 9

* Sale of the old Desks, &c., of the late Moonsiff's Court.
All the other items are savings in salaries from the sanctioned Budget.

J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

APPENDIX E.—TABLE No 12.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Statement of the Number of Processes received from other Courts for Service within the Cantonment of Bangalore.

Number received for Service.	Number served or otherwise disposed of.	Fees.	REMARKS.
		Rs. A. P.	
70	70	50 1 0	Eight of these were Writs issuing out of the High Court of Madras.

APPENDIX E.—TABLE No. 13.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Statement showing the amount litigated in Suits decided on their merits and otherwise in the Bangalore Court of Small Causes during the first year of its institution, viz., from 1st January to 31st December 1863.

		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total amount litigated on suits tried on their merits, *viz.*, No. 1514 ...		.....	36,319 8 7
	Rs. A. P.		
Amount allowed ..	24,471 12 1		
„ disallowed ...	4,732 9 1½		
		29,204 5 2½	
„ litigated in cases nonsuited		7,115 3 4½	36,319 8 7
„ „ in compromised suits No. 561		14,171 2 3	
Amount litigated in suits struck off, No. 254		7,569 7 10	21,740 10 1
Amount litigated in undecided suits, No. 59		.....	2,135 10 7
Total amount litigated		.....	60,195 13 3

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
The 4th January 1864.

J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

APPENDIX E.—TABLE No. 14.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Abstract Statement of the Statistics of the late Principal Sudder Moonsiff's Court in the Execution Department from 1*st January to* 31*st December* 1863.

Number of Petitions received.	Number disposed of.	Number unsettled.	Number of orders passed by the Judges.	Number of Warrants against the goods of the Defendant issued.	Number of Warrants against the body of the Defendant issued.	Number of Warrant of possession issued.	Number of Commitments.	Number of Warrants issued for the recovery of Fees.	Fees collected from 1st January to 31st December 1863.	Average value of Stamp Paper used in Petitions to this Court.	Number of releases issued.	REMARKS.
									Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.		
1,380	1,364	16	143	716	46	9	18	638	999 0 9	404 8 0	18	

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
The 4th January 1864.

J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

APPENDIX E.—TABLE No. 15.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Abstract Statement of undecided Cases received from the late Principal Sudder Moonsiff's Court and how disposed of.

CASES RECEIVED.				CASES HOW DISPOSED.				Number of Decrees set aside.	REMARKS.
Number on the Moonsiff's file.	Number on the Pundit's file.	Number on the Cazy's file.	Total.	Judgments for Plaintiffs.	Judgments for Defendants.	Dismissed.	Total.		
3	56	85	144	16	11	117	144	3	

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
The 4th January 1864.

J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

APPENDIX E.—TABLE No. 16.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Statement of Fees of the late Cantonment Principal Sudder Moonsiff's Court, 1863.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Amount recoverable on 1st January 1863—				Fees collected in the Month of January ...	88	8	1
In the Moonsiff's Illaka	578	8	1	Fees do. do. February ...	212	9	0
In the Cazy's Illaka	548	1	4	Fees do. do. March ...	210	15	8
In the Pundit's Illaka	500	9	0	Fees do. do. April ...	166	4	8
In the Police Illaka	1,615	0	6	Fees do. do. May ...	96	1	5
				Fees do. do. June ...	66	10	7
	3,242	2	11	Fees do. do. July ...	64	8	6
Fees imposed by the Judges of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes in undecided suits up to 30th April 1863	324	12	8	Fees do. do. August ...	58	12	8
Do. do. subsequently ..	16	4	6	Fees do. do. September ...	4	15	2
				Fees do. do. October ...	13	9	0
				Fees do. do. November ...	12	4	7
				Fees do. do. December ...	3	13	5
				Total collected ...	999	0	9
				Remaining to be collected ...	2,584	3	2
Total Rs. ...	3,583	4	1	Total Rs. ...	3,583	4	1

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
The 4th January 1864.

J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

APPENDIX F, No. 1.

REVENUE.

Mysore Commissioner's Office, Bangalore, 9th March 1864.

CIRCULAR.

To Superintendent of the Nundidroog, Ashtagram, and Nugur Division.

SIR,—In Circular No. 215 of 12th March 1863, the Commissioner requested you to state your views regarding a modification of the existing Sayer arrangements with reference to—

1*st.*—The articles to be subjected to customs dues.
2*nd.*—The method of collection.
3*rd.*—The required Establishment.

Replies having been received, he has directed me to state that from the tenor of the opinions expressed in regard to existing Sayer arrangements, it is apparent to him that no departure from the main features of the present system is likely to be attended with success, and that as it does not seem advisable to relinquish the large revenue which would be sacrificed by abolishing the internal Kuttés, it is, in his opinion, sufficient to concentrate attention on—

1*st.*—The reduction of the number of duty-paying articles, and the revision of the rates on those which will continue to pay Sayer.

2*nd.*—The distribution and re-organization of the Sayer Establishments with regard both to efficiency and economy, and to the small pay now received by this class of Officials.

II. The enclosed Draft Proclamation exhibits the Commissioner's views as to the articles which either press heavily on industry, are vexatious in character, or unremunerative in amount, and the Sayer on which it is desirable to abolish in future.

1. IRON.—The Superintendents of Ashtagram and Nugur concur in recommending the abolition of duty on this article, while the Superintendent of Nundidroog considers that it should be retained on account of the large consumption of fuel caused by the establishment of a furnace.

The objection is an important one, but as the firewood jungles will be watched by the Forest Department, the Commissioner trusts it will be met by conservancy arrangements.

The Superintendents are unanimous in recommending that the following items be struck out:—

No. 2.—GHEE.
„ 3.—CUMBLIES.
„ 4.—TAMARINDS.
„ 5.—HIDES.

With the exception of Colonel Dobbs, who would retain the duty on No. 6 Earth Salt, on sanitary grounds, to encourage the importation of sea salt, the Superintendents advocate its abolition, and the Commissioner concurs in the latter view, the amount realized in the whole province, *viz.*, Rs. 4,469, being too small to justify its retention.

7. SHEEP AND GOATS.—The Superintendent of Nundidroog remarks that shepherds pay nothing to Government, for which reason the tax should, he considers, be retained, but the Commissioner would prefer a grazing tax to be fixed per head by the Deputy Superintendents where Government lands are pastured, as more appropriate than a Sayer duty on the animals themselves.

8. COTTON.—The export duty alone was rescinded last year, but the scarcity and high price of cotton, in the Commissioner's opinion, fully justifies this item being abolished.

9. GANJA.—The total amount of revenue realized under this head, being Rs. 515, is so trifling that, although on general grounds the retention of the duty would be quite justifiable, the Commissioner advocates its abolition.

The above comprise the items which the Commissioner has little hesitation in striking out of the Sayer list, but there are also 3 other articles the retention of which appears to him scarcely warrantable, *viz.*:—

10.—CASTOR-OIL SEEDS.
11.—SESSAMUM SEEDS, 1ST SORT.
12. Do. 2ND SORT.

As agricultural products and not articles of luxury, the Commissioner regards the taxation of these articles as open to serious objection, while the amount realized, being—

Castor-oil Seed ...	Rs.	15,257 in	1861-62.
Sessamum Seed, 1st sort	,,	8,807	do.
Do. 2nd sort	,,	2,916	do.

is not, as in the case of cocoanuts, so large as to affect greatly the general result. These articles have therefore been entered in the list of items on which the Sayer is relinquished, but should you entertain any doubts as to the propriety of their exemption, the Commissioner requests that you will state your objections in detail.

See Circular No 215, 12th March 1863.

The receipts from the whole 12 items mentioned were, in 1861-62, Rs. 1,20,447 out of a total income of Rs. 11,75,649 derived from 24 articles, the remaining 12 articles bringing in Rs. 10,55,202. Out of the total receipt of Rs. 1,20,447 adverted to, Nos. 10-11-12 produced Rs. 26,980.

The next point to be remarked on is the number of articles which, either as being luxuries or on account of the large Sayer revenue derived from them, should remain on the Sayer list as taxable.

1. SUPAREE.—The Commissioner observes that the result of much enquiry on the subject leaves little room for doubt that, in consequence of the existing low rates on the Wolagara nut, the Maidan produce has an unfair advantage over that of the Mulnad, and it is probable that owing to high prices, the former is now consumed by people who formerly exclusively used the latter.

To remedy the loss which is thus entailed on the other descriptions of Suparee, *viz.*, the Deshawur and Anawur, it is proposed to adjust the scale of duty as shown in the Draft Proclamation, which will afford a better prospect to the exporter of the Mulnad nut, while it may be hoped that there will be also a considerable increase of revenue.

Whatever effect the revenue settlement will have on Suparee-growing land, the Commissioner considers it highly improbable that the Sayer duty will be affected by it.

2. Tobacco.—The duty on Tobacco will continue as at present, with the substitution of H. M. for the Rajah Rupee. In the Bangalore Talook and the Town of Mysore the additional duty of Rs. 2½ will be levied, the extra amount being devoted to municipal purposes.

3. Piece Goods.—Although it is possible that oppression is practised to some extent in connection with Home-produced piece goods, the amount raised, which in 1861-62 was more than Rs. 50,000, out of a total of Rs.1,24,921, is, in the Commissioner's opinion, too large to be sacrificed, and the present 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty will therefore be continued.

4. Silk.—The land tax on Mulberry cultivation, the Commissioner is aware, is in many instances a great deal too high, but he sees no objection to the continuance of a 5 per cent. duty on Silk; any amelioration which may be shown to be necessary being effected by a reduction in the rate of the land assessment, although it seems to him that in levying the Sayer, a duty per maund or seer would be preferable to an *ad valorem* rate.

5. Betel Leaves.—The proposed rate of 1 pie per bundle of 100 leaves, except in the Bangalore Talook and Town of Mysore, where the rate will be 2 pies, is, in the first case, an increase from 12 to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, and in the latter a continuance of existing rates.

6. Cocoanuts, Dry.—6 annas per maund.

7. Cocoanuts, Fresh.—2 annas per maund.

The Commissioner believes it to be preferable, whenever practicable, to substitute a duty on weight for an *ad valorem*, as being less liable to be used as a means of extortion, although in the case of some articles, such as piece goods, this is obviously not practicable.

The items Nos. 6 and 7 do not call for any particular remark further than that the Commissioner requests your attention to the important point whether in this and other instances the proposed rate for weight is an accurate transmutation of the former duty on the value of the article.

8. Opium.—An increase of 5 per cent. is proposed on the present duty of 15, making the duty 20 per cent., which can, the Commissioner thinks, be well borne by this article of luxury.

9. Chillies.—It is observed by the Commissioner that some doubt might be entertained whether this article should not be struck out, but the sum raised by it is large, and it is to some extent an article of luxury.

10. Pepper. 11. Cardamums.—Both of these may be treated as luxuries. The duty specified in the list is not excessive, but the

Sayer derived from them being small in amount, it is a matter for consideration whether it is worth while to retain the duty which was in 1861-62 Rs. 8,063 on Pepper, and Rs. 5,143 on Cardamums.

III. Timber has not been touched upon in this revision, as the question of taxing it will be referred to the Conservator of Forests.

IV. A duty on Sugar-cane and Jaggery has been suggested, but, on reviewing the opinions of the Superintendents, the measure does not seem to the Commissioner an advisable one.

V. It is believed that the above will be found to comprise all that is essential for the formation of an opinion on the several points enumerated, and the Commissioner requests that your replies may be despatched as speedily as possible, so as to admit of the Proclamation being issued from this Office by the 1st proximo; any further details connected with this branch of the subject, such as the periodical adjustment of the *ad valorem* duty, of the difference in some places between the import duty and that levied at the place of production, &c., should be furnished at the same time, leaving for future consideration and for a separate reference the other branch of the question, *viz.*, of the establishments, which will now be adverted to.

VI. An examination of the existing Estimates clearly shows the number of Kuttés to be so great, and the number of Officials on small pay so formidable, that it is a matter of great difficulty to raise the allowances of the employés without causing a heavy drain on the Sayer revenue. By the last Returns the state of the Kuttés is as follows:—

District.	No. of Kuttés.	No. of Employés.	Pay.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
Bangalore	60	504	1,411	12	0
Colar	43	305	773	0	0
Toomcoor	63	245	885	0	0
Mysore	53	263	1,077	0	0
Hassan	43	144	553	0	0
Shimogah	43	332	873	0	0
Cudoor	31	197	792	0	0
Chittledroog	52	231	841	8	0
Total ...	388	2,221	7,206	4	0

or for 12 months a charge of Rs. 86,475.

VII. In order to introduce any revision which will give better pay to the employés without hampering the revenue, it will be requisite, in the first place, to re-organize carefully the Kuttés of each District and Division, with a view to the reduction of such as may be safely dispensed with, and by dismissing superfluous Officials to raise the pay of those who are retained. A closer supervision is also undoubtedly needed to prevent the minor Officials from defrauding the Government and extorting money from the trader, which can either be effected by having a superior Sayer Official in each District as a patrolling or preventive Officer, or, as recommended by the Superintendent of Ashtagram, by placing the Sayer employés under the orders of the Sheikdar of the

Hobly with the same Head Quarters. The Commissioner considers that the latter proposal has much to recommend it, but as the Sheikdar's Head Quarters are, as a rule, fixed with a view to facility in collecting the land revenue, it is doubtful whether in establishing the Sayer Kutté at the same place trade might not be diverted from its natural route, and considerable inconvenience be thereby caused to the people. It is, however, undoubted that whatever course be adopted, more effective checks to smuggling on the one hand and extortion on the other are at present needed.

VIII. With a clear definition of rates, and the substitution of a duty by weight for an *ad valorem* duty, the Commissioner will be prepared to consider whether, as proposed by the Superintendent of Nundidroog, the Sayer duties might not, in some instances, be rented with advantage, in which case the Sayer estimate within the range for which the duties are rented should be taken over by the Izardar.

IX. Finally the Commissioner desires me to state that duties will be levied for municipal purposes only on such items as may be determined on by the several Municipal Committees in communication with the Superintendent.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. C. Hay,

Secretary.

The following PROCLAMATION *is issued for the information of all Traders, Ryots, and others, as well as for the guidance of the Sayer Officials in all parts of the Province of Mysore.*

DRAFT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, on the 7th January 1860, it was proclaimed that the Mysore Government had been pleased to remit the Sayer duties formerly levied on certain articles, and to maintain the duties on 24 articles only, according to the lists then published, it is hereby notified that from 1st May 1864, the following further remissions and alterations of Sayer will take effect, and all Sayer Officials are hereby strictly enjoined to observe the revised Schedules of rates herein prescribed.

List of Articles on which Sayer Duties are abolished from 1st May 1864 :—

1. Iron.
2. Ghee.
3. Cumblies.
4. Tamarinds.
5. Hides.
6. Earth Salt.
7. Sheep and Goats.
8. Cotton.*
9. Ganja.
10. Castor-oil Seeds.
11. Sessamum Seeds, 1st sort.
12. Sessamum Seeds, 2nd sort.
13. Chillies.

List of Articles which will continue to pay Sayer at the rates specified beneath :—

		1st Sort. Rs. A. P.	2nd Sort. Rs. A. P.	
1. Suparee.	Deshawar. Anawur.	1 4 0	0 12 0	Per Ratul maund.
	Wolagra.	0 12 0	0 6 0	„ „ „
2. Tobacco		1 H. M. Rupee per maund, except in the Bangalore Talook and in the Town of Mysore, where the rate will continue at Rs. 3½ per maund as heretofore.		
3. Piece Goods		5 per cent. *ad valorem.*		
4. Silk		5 Rs. per maund.		
5. Betel Leaves... ...		1 Pie per bundle of 100 leaves, except in the Bangalore Talook and in the Town of Mysore, where 2 pies will continue to be paid as before.		
6. Cocoanuts, dry ...		7 annas 6 pies per maund.		
7. Cocoanuts, fresh ...		2 „ „ „		
8. Opium		20 per cent. *ad valorem.*		
9. Pepper		8 „ „ maund.		
10. Cardamums		4 Rs. per maund.		

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* The export duty only was abolished on 31st October 1862.

Timber is not enumerated in the above list, as the duties levyable on it will in future be determined by the Forest Conservator.

The Rahdaree obtained at the place of exportation, after payment of duty, will cover the transit of articles to any other place without hinderance.

Articles sent *bonâ fide* from one part of H. M. Territory to another through the Mysore Province will not be liable to the payment of duty, but any abuse of this privilege will subject the party detected to confiscation of the goods and to fine.

For municipal purposes only such rates will be levied on taxable articles as may be determined on by the several Municipal Committees in communication with the Superintendents of Divisions.

APPENDIX F. No. 2.

REVENUE.

Mysore Commissioner's Office, Bangalore, 8th June 1864.

CIRCULAR.

From the Secretary to the Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, to the Superintendent of the Nundidroog, Ashtagram, and Nugur Division.

SIR,—Your attention has already been drawn by Circular, No. 242 of 24th April 1863, to the fact, that in dealing with revenue matters, a great difference is perceptible in the several Divisions of the Province, and the Commissioner now proceeds to prescribe the general rules which, he considers, should be adopted, both with regard to the kind of cases which are properly cognizable as quasi-judicial by the Revenue Courts and to the procedure to be followed in disposing of them.

PART I.

Different Branches of Revenue Business.

I.—REVENUE CASES.

2. As a necessary preliminary however, reference must be first made to the indefinite character of the distinction at present existing between matters which should be tried as revenue cases and miscellaneous revenue business, in consequence of which it has been found that no comparison could be drawn between the results for different Districts as shown in the Monthly Statement of revenue cases decided.

3. Some distinct separation between these branches of revenue work being therefore essential, the Commissioner requests your attention to the Table below, from which it will be seen that four general divisions, *viz.*, regular revenue cases, miscellaneous revenue proceedings, orders and reports, and petitions, have been marked out, under which have been included the details of revenue business of every description.

I. REGULAR REVENUE CASES	*Proprietary Rights.*	Original Titles.	Sirkar land and jungles (coffee excepted.) Enam villages and land. Charitable endowments.
		Transfers	By sale, gift, or endowments. By mortgage. By inheritance or division. By exchange or surrender.
	Sub-proprietary Rights.		Claims to rent. Exaction. Ouster. Claims to share in profits. Other claims by or against Shikmidars.
	Meerassi cases.		Potail. Shanbogue. Barabalowti or other village service.
	Disputed claims.		Boundaries and rights of way. Irrigation rights.

II. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE PROCEEDINGS ... ...
- *Cultivation* ...
  - Applications for land for coffee cultivation.
  - Tenders for cultivation of Government land.
  - Tenders for Government produce.
  - Exchanges, resignations, and desertions of Government land.
  - Concealments and encroachments.
  - Conversion and changes of assessment.
- *Accounts* ...
  - Land revenue.
  - Sayer.
  - Abkaree.
  - Mohaturpha.
  - Local taxes.
- Decrees of Civil Courts.
- Sale for Government revenue.
- Charges against public servants.
- *Maramut* ...
  - Irrigation.
  - Other works.

III. ORDERS AND REPORTS.
IV. PETITIONS.

4. The sub-headings will sufficiently explain the nature of the matters which are intended to be disposed of under each of the main divisions, but it may be well to state that only such claims, complaints and disputes as necessitate an investigation on the merits, involving a decision on questions of fact or practice analogous to a judicial decree, should be regarded as REVENUE CASES, all others being disposed of under the other divisions on the same principle as miscellaneous judicial work in the Civil Courts.

Classes of cases cognizable by the Revenue Courts.

5. In deciding between the classes of cases in which quasi-judicial decisions should be passed by the Revenue Officers and those which should be reserved for the Civil Courts, the Commissioner observes that in an agricultural country like Mysore, there can be no doubt that all cases which can legitimately be decided on the revenue side should be kept out of the Civil Courts, where the cost and delay attendant on the prosecution of suits, coupled with the embarrassment frequently met with in the execution of decrees, are opposed to that satisfactory and prompt decision in revenue matters which is so desirable in the interests of Government and those of the ryots themselves.

6. It is true that hitherto, in the absence of well defined rules, it has frequently been the practice to hand over to the Civil Courts for disposal cases in which the Revenue Officers felt any hesitation as to the proper course to follow, although in many instances there was no inherent difficulty or technical legal objection which necessitated a recourse to the more prolix system of adjudicating suits, but in fact, there appears to the Commissioner to be no real cause why a case should not be as carefully enquired into and disposed of in the Revenue as in the Civil Courts, and if this can be effected without any material objection, it is obvious that the simpler procedure is that which should receive approval.

7. The distinction formerly laid down that cases regarding land which had obtained a saleable value should be heard in the Civil Courts, will not now hold good, inasmuch as all land has risen greatly in value, and is probably freely sold and mortgaged by the ryots in most Talooks, both with and without the permission of the Sirkar, for which reason it would now be a matter of great difficulty to define accurately what land was saleable and what not, while it is probable that referring such matters to the Civil Courts affords an opportunity for fraud and chicanery. The

Civil agency is also now confined to one series of Officers of successive grades connected with one another, with the proviso that the orders of the subordinate are appealable to the superior Officer, and as it is therefore apparent that cases of the description under reference would be tried by the same Officer whether in the Revenue or in the Civil side, the Commissioner apprehends that there is no reason why a Deputy Superintendent should not give the same attention to the former as to the latter branch, nor why his order in such cases should not be as distinctly worded and as carefully framed as if it were a decree of a Civil Court; for the order being summary in comparison with such decree, is no reason for its being carelessly drawn up, and as a matter of fact it is probable that the interests concerned are quite as valuable, if not more so than the majority of petty cases which ordinarily come under the review of Civil Courts.

8. Under this view, every Revenue Officer from the Amildar upwards will have a regular register and file of cases in this branch of his duties as accurately prepared and as useful for reference as if the subject matter were a pure Civil suit, and the decisions passed will, under certain appeal restrictions, be as binding as those emanating from the Civil Courts.

Regular and Summary Revenue suits.

9. The Commissioner has already remarked that it would probably not be advisable that the distinction recognized elsewhere between summary and regular revenue suits should be maintained, and further consideration convinces him that the distinction between revenue cases which are called summary, as distinguished from cases amenable only to Civil Courts as in Regulation Provinces, and from regular revenue suits as in Oudh, cannot properly be made in Mysore, as there are few instances in which summary suits, properly speaking, could be instituted in this Province.

10. Such suits, comprising those for rent, exaction, and ejection, mainly relate to disputes between landlord and tenant, which are rare in Mysore, owing to the different position assumed by the Government. It does not, therefore, appear to the Commissioner advisable to draw such a distinction, and he considers it preferable to deal with all revenue cases together, prescribing what descriptions of cases may properly be disposed of by the Revenue Courts and what should be referred to the Civil Tribunals, either from lapse of time or from legal technicalities connected with inheritance, mortgage, &c., the adjudication of which may with advantage be reserved for the Civil Courts.

11. The main divisions of disputes regarding land, as defined in Oudh, have already been mentioned in Circular No. 242 of 24th April 1863, and are as follows:—

1. Claims to proprietary right.
2. Sub-proprietary right.
3. Redemption of mortgage.
4. Succession by inheritance.
5. Participation in profits.
6. Possession of groves or right of produce.
7. Recovery of rents of former years.

12. Of these, however, No. 4 comprises cases which, excepting the succession to Government Service, Enam, Jodee or Kayem Goota lands, should ordinarily be disposed of by the Civil Courts.

13. No. 7 also includes cases which, if of longer standing than a period afterwards pointed out, should be referred to the Civil Courts.

14. With reference to No. 3, it must be observed that, although ordinarily a mortgagee never in possession must prefer a Civil suit to establish his claim to land mortgaged to him, yet, if the mortgage is liable to foreclosure, the mortgagee would, on the expiry of the term prescribed for the mortgage, become the proprietor, and the case might then be triable as a revenue suit under heading I.

15. In the case of usufructuary mortgages too, the mortgagee is virtually the proprietor, and such cases would fall under heading I.

16. The Oudh classification is of too general a character to be exactly suitable to Mysore, but the classification shown in para. 3 which has been repeated below, combining some of its general heads with the minor sub-divisions now used for the Monthly Revenue Returns, has been so framed as to include most matters which should be regarded as regular revenue cases or suits.

PROPRIETARY RIGHTS ...	*Original Titles* ..	Sirkar lands and jungles. Enam lands. Charitable endowments.
	Transfers ..	By sale, gift, or endowment. By mortgage. By inheritance or division. By exchange or surrender.
SUB-PROPRIETARY RIGHTS		Claims to rent. Exaction. Ouster. Claims to share in profits. Other claims by or against Shikmidars.
MEERASSI RIGHTS		Potail. Shanbogue. Barabalowti or other village service.
DISPUTED CLAIMS		Boundaries and rights of way. Irrigation rights.

17. It appears to the Commissioner very desirable that all revenue cases affecting individual rights in the soil, with certain exceptions noted hereafter, should be settled as they are presented, and with a view to their speedy disposal they should, in the first instance, be received by or referred to the Amildars for decision, subject to appeal to the Deputy Superintendents, who will affirm or modify, as may seem necessary, the orders of the Talook Officers.

Jurisdiction of Courts.

18. In most parts of India it is not the custom to give Tehsildars original jurisdiction in deciding revenue cases, but this class of Officers in Mysore has always exercised so much direct authority that the Commissioner does not consider it expedient to curtail it altogether, and the less so as their jurisdiction in Civil suits has recently been raised to a limit of Rs. 300.

19. The classes of cases which will be excluded from the original jurisdiction of Amildars are the following :—

1. *Boundary Disputes.*—As these quarrels are productive of great animosity, and tend to endanger Government interests, they should be settled, in the first instance, on the spot by the Amildar or Peishcar, with a Punchayet, and stone and mud pillars or trees should be placed at the points determined on as the boundaries, any removal of which should subject the offending village to fine of not more than Rs. 50, to be recovered summarily. The Amildar will then report at once the action taken by him in the matter to the Deputy Superintendent, who will issue final orders in each case, which will be appealable within a month to the Superintendent.

2. *Irrigation Disputes.*—Cases under this head require to be dealt with promptly, and cannot be satisfactorily disposed of except under the eye of Government Officials, while although it is true that both this and the previous class of cases may in some instances be defined as "mischief" and the offenders may be punishable under Section 434-430 of the Penal Code; the Commissioner considers it preferable that such cases should be decided by Amildars in their revenue capacity, and fines, when necessary, be inflicted summarily. Irrigation disputes can, the Commissioner conceives, in most instances, be reported on by Sheikdars, who, acting under orders from the Amildar, will convene a Punchayet and effect an amicable arrangement, failing which the Sheikdar will submit the case for the Amildar's instructions, who will either proceed himself to the spot or depute the Peishcar for the purpose, reporting his proceedings to the Deputy Superintendent.

An appeal from the Deputy Superintendent's orders on the case, if presented within a month, will lie to the Superintendent.

On any further dispute arising, should it be ascertained that "mischief" is established against any party, he will be liable to a criminal prosecution under Section 430 of the Penal Code.

3. *Proceedings relating to Communities.*—Any other proceedings relating to entire villages, and all disputes between Enamdars and Jodeedars and their Ryots, as well as all cases of a miscellaneous nature, not concerning individual holdings and proprietary rights, should invariably be reported to the District Officer for confirmation; the opinion of the Amildar being subject to revision and modification, although it is to be understood that the Amildars need not wait for the District Officer's sanction to entertain such cases in the first instance.

4. *Service and Enam Lands.*—In addition to the above there are certain cases, which, though involving only a decision on individual rights, should be reported to and decided by the Deputy Superintendent. These are claims relating to Meerassi rights and service lands held by Potails, Shanbogues, and the Barabalowti generally, and also to Enam and Jodee lands, in all of which the Government has a direct interest, and disputes regarding which should be settled on an uniform basis for the whole District. It is therefore necessary that the Amildar's enquiry into such cases should be simply preliminary, and that the actual decision should rest with the Deputy Superintendent, to whom the Amildar will apply for final instructions.

20. From the foregoing it will be clear that the cases in which the Amildars have original jurisdiction are those comprised in the following

Table, and that in the remainder they will conduct the preliminary enquiry, referring the proceedings to the Deputy Superintendent for decision, by whom they will be filed as original cases in his Court.

AMILDAR'S ORIGINAL CASES.

PROPRIETARY RIGHTS ...	*Original Titles* ..	Sirkar land and jungles.
	Transfers	By sale, gift or endowments. By mortgage. By inheritance or division. By exchange or surrender.
SUB-PROPRIETARY RIGHTS		Claims to rent. Exaction. Claims to share in profits. Other claims by or against Shikmidars.

AMILDAR'S REFERRED CASES.

PROPRIETARY RIGHTS ...	*Original Titles* ...	Villages and Enam lands. Charitable endowments.
MEERASSI RIGHTS		Potail. Shanbogue. Barabalowti or other village service.
DISPUTED CLAIMS		Boundaries and rights of way. Irrigation rights.

Preliminary investigation of cases.

21. Assuming that no original jurisdiction should be exercised by Sheikdars, the Amildars will therefore, as the principal Officers in the Talook, take up and investigate all revenue cases both regarding land in which Government interests are concerned and that which may have become the subject of dispute between private parties.

Presentation of petition.

22. Ryots will have the option of presenting their petitions in the first instance either to the Amildar or to the Deputy Superintendent, or of sending them by Anché to the latter Officer. The effect would be the same, *viz.*, that they would be referred to the Amildar for enquiry, but the permission to present them in person, or to post them to the address of the Deputy Superintendent, afford certain advantages from its tending to ensure the proper investigation of the case in dispute and its non-concealment by the subordinate Revenue Officers.

Cases barred by limitation.

23. The rule in Bengal for admitting summary suits is, that they shall be preferred within one year from the date of the cause of action. As, however, the jurisdiction of the Revenue Courts will now be considerably extended, and as there is little analogy between the nature of holdings in Bengal and this Province, while at the same time it is well known that the Revenue Courts are already inundated with cases of several years' standing, it appears to the Commissioner that it will be advisable to assign at present a longer term as the period within which cases may be tried on the revenue side; more particularly as certain crops, such as sugar-cane, take 18 months to arrive at maturity. Under these circumstances, the Commissioner believes that 2 years is not too long a term to prescribe, and this period will therefore constitute the limit for revenue cases with reference to the cause of action.

24. The limit has reference, however, only to suits between private parties, the authority of the Revenue Officers being in no way circumscribed by a limit of jurisdiction as to time, in matters in which Government is concerned, for the distinction between the position of a Collector of revenue, as an agent of Government, and the guardian of its interests, and his position as a Judge must not be lost sight of.

Cases in which Government is interested, excepted.

25. It is in the latter capacity only that it is thought advisable to prescribe rules of limitation for guidance, leaving the action of the Revenue Officers as free as possible in respect to questions of assessment on Government lands, and to all claims to hold land free from rent in whole or in part, subject to such controlling jurisdiction as the Government may think fit to establish.

26. No Amildar will entertain any revenue case decided by a previous Amildar, except under the sanction and by the immediate orders of the Deputy Superintendent, and the same rule will hold good as regards District Officers and Superintendents, who will not entertain cases decided by Officers of equivalent grade, except under instructions from the Superintendent or the Commissioner, as the case may be.

Cases previously heard and determined.

27. The inconvenience of the former license in this respect has repeatedly been brought to the Commissioner's notice, and he recently observed that an order of the Commissioner, of long standing, was reversed by a Superintendent without any reference to higher authority.

28. As regards details in conducting the investigation of cases, such as summoning parties and witnesses, the procedure laid down in the Civil Rules for Amildars will generally be followed, as far as it is applicable, but on a decree being passed execution will follow as of course on the expiry of the time allowed for appeal.

Summoning of parties and witnesses.

29. As a rule, it is to be understood that the decision of cases should not, as is often the case at present, be deferred till the period of the annual jummabundee, to which practice there are, the Commissioner considers, weighty objections. Although it is often supposed that cases decided at this time are more thoroughly enquired into, and more justly disposed of, it is not probable that, in the pressure of actual assessments and with a crowd of clamorous ryots, each seeking for the disposal of his own affairs, the District Officer will have the time or opportunity to bestow that careful attention to each individual case which its merits demands. Indeed, unless the particular village to which the matter relates is in the immediate vicinity of his camp, it is unlikely that the Officer will be able to visit the disputed ground in person, while there is the further evil to be apprehended that he may not himself conduct the jummabundee of the Talook in which the village is situated; the land remaining perhaps a source of contention for more than a year, owing to which it is probable that the Government revenue will suffer. The Commissioner apprehends that it is far better that each case should be decided at once, and the dispute brought to an end before the sowing time commences, which is in reality the period when it is of importance

Decision of cases not to be postponed.

that contending claims to the possession of land should be disposed of. If on appeal to the Superintendent, however, it should appear that any injustice has been done by the Deputy Superintendent, the latter may receive instructions to revise his proceedings at the period of jummabundee.

Interlocutory petitions not to be received.

30. No proceedings will be taken on a petition presented to a superior Court relating to matters pending before an inferior Court, except where there are grounds for believing that the disposal has been unnecessarily delayed, and copies of orders passed on cases decided must invariably be presented with the appeal petition.

Decision in Revenue Courts to be furnished to parties and bars any Civil suit for the same matter.

31. In all cases falling within their own original jurisdiction the Amildars will, after investigation, pass a decision, a copy of which will be furnished on application to each party, and such cases when once disposed of in the revenue side, shall not be brought up a second time in the Civil Courts, the revenue decision being final.

Costs.

32. In all cases in which parties are allowed to prosecute their claims in the Revenue Courts, the Commissioner considers that suits should be admitted on the Stamp prescribed for ordinary petitions, and that no other expenses should attend on the case, except those for summoning witnesses, which the parties may fairly be called on to bear, and which will be awarded in accordance with the principles of the Civil Rules.

Appeals.

33. An appeal from a party dissatisfied with an Amildar's decision will be entertained by the Deputy Superintendent, provided it is presented within one month from the date of receipt of the order of the Lower Court, and, similarly, appeals will be received by the Superintendents from original decisions by Deputy Superintendents.

34. Special appeals from decisions passed by Deputy Superintendents on appeal from original decisions by Amildars will not be admissible as a matter of right, but may be received optionally by the Superintendents.

II. Miscellaneous Revenue Proceedings.

35. The Table below comprises headings which include a variety of constantly recurring proceedings; and although in the absence of complete information it cannot be assumed that the headings include all that will arise, the Commissioner believes that the great majority of miscellaneous revenue proceedings might be brought under this or a similar classification. This is a point which may be left for future consideration, for it will be the duty of the District Officers to draw attention to any particular description of cases which cannot conveniently be entered in the columns prescribed. What is essential for the Government to know at present is the character and amount of revenue business transacted in all departments, to which end it is necessary that it should be classified in such a manner that any branch can be enquired into separately, and that the superior Officers may be able to satisfy themselves that there is no unnecessary delay in the disposal of work.

- MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE PROCEEDINGS.
  - *Cultivation* ...
    - Applications for land for coffee cultivation.
    - Tenders for cultivation of Government land.
    - Tenders for Government produce.
    - Exchanges, resignations, and desertions of Government land.
    - Concealments and encroachments.
    - Conversion and changes of assessment.
  - *Accounts* ..
    - Land Revenue.
    - Sayer.
    - Abkaree.
    - Mohaturpha.
    - Local taxes.
  - Decrees of Civil Courts.
  - Sales for Government revenue.
  - Charges against public servants.
  - *Maramat* ...
    - Irrigation.
    - Other works.

36. It is not intended to prescribe any formal rules of procedure as regards such matters falling under the general head of miscellaneous revenue proceedings, as involve decisions affecting individual interests, as distinguished from routine matters, accounts or Statistical Returns. Some will be disposed of summarily by the Amildars, and be appealable in the usual course by petition to the Deputy Superintendent, and in other cases the matter will be referred for orders by the Amildar before a decision is passed. It is only necessary to remark that all applications for coffee lands will be referred for orders to the Deputy Superintendent, as the Commissioner does not consider that this should be left for the decision of the Amildars.

III. ORDERS AND REPORTS.

37. All revenue matters, whether cases, miscellaneous proceedings, or petitions sent for report only, and all orders issued by a higher to a subordinate Court, and *vice versa*, all official communications from a lower to a higher Court, are to be disposed of under the head of Orders, Reports, &c.

IV. PETITIONS.

38. All Petitions.—

PART II.

Official Routine.

39. To ensure the regular and speedy transaction of business, the system of correspondence must be uniform and simple, the Roobkaree form being generally adopted. Cases must be registered by classes in a File Book to be kept under each special Head, and their progress from the commencement to the close must be easily traceable. On the termination of any connected case, proceedings, or correspondence, the papers must be so arranged as to be readily intelligible if required for review or reference. Such general Tables of results must be prepared as will show the comparative amount of work in different Courts and the relative mode of its disposal. The points to be attended to are, therefore, correspondence, registry, final arrangement of papers for record, and Returns.

1. Correspondence.

Form of address.

40. Amildars will correspond with subordinates by Takeed, and receive replies by Urzee. They will correspond with other Amildars by Yadasht, and address Deputy Superintendents by Urzee, receiving replies by Takeed. This refers to miscellaneous correspondence, as all communications relating to the actual progress of a revenue case after it has been entered on the file will be by Roobkaree.

41. Deputy Superintendents and Superintendents will correspond by Roobkaree.

Books.

42. There is at present considerable diversity in the number and description of Books kept in different Talooks, but the Commissioner believes that the general rule may be laid down that Officers in correspondence with each other should open Correspondence Books " From " and" To" on the same general principles as those relating to English correspondence.

43. The Books that appear to the Commissionar to be indispensable are—

For Amildars.	For Deputy Superintendents.
" From" and "To"	*" From " and " To"*
1. Deputy Superintendent.	1. Superintendents.
2. Other Amildars.	2. Deputy Superintendents.
3. Sheikdars.	3. Amildars.
4. Sayer Officials.	4. Maramut.
5. Maramut.	
6. Miscellaneous.	

But probably experience may show that others (such as for correspondence with the Coffee Peishcars in the Coffee Talooks) are required.

44. Each Amildar will therefore, in corresponding with his District Officer, enter all orders received in the Correspondence Book " From" that Office, and his own reports and representations in a similar Book " To " in the accompanying form, which is framed with reference to the practice of returning to the superior Court all orders in original with the reply endorsed thereon.

Orders (Takeeds) received from Deputy Superintendent.

General Number.	Date of receipt.	No. of Order.	Date of Order.	Copy of Order.	References, if any.	Enclosures.	No. of reply in Urzee Book.	How finally disposed of, and date.

Reports and Urzees to Deputy Superintendents.

General Number.	Date.	Copy of Report or Urzee.	Enclosures.	Previous references.	No. of reply in Order Book.	Final disposal.

Reports received from, and orders issued to, subordinates will be entered as below:—

Reports or Urzees received from Subordinates.

General Number.	Date of receipt.	No. of Report or Urzee.	Date of Report or Urzee.	Copy of Report or Urzee.	Previous references.	Enclosures.	No. and date of Order in Order Book.	FINAL DISPOSAL.

Orders issued to Subordinates.

No. of Order.	Date.	Substance of Order.	Previous references.	Enclosures.	No. and date of reply in Report or Urzee Book.	FINAL DISPOSAL.

Unanswered references.

45. Correspondence between superior and inferior Courts or Officials will be carried on in the same way, and in order to ensure punctuality in replying, subordinates will be required to submit to their immediate superiors a monthly list of unanswered references in the Vernacular Correspondence Department, as is now the case in the English Department of all Offices. The list furnished by the Amildars to the Deputy Superintendents should exhibit the answers due to, as well as by them, in order that notice may be taken of delay by other Amildars or subordinate Officials in replying to correspondence addressed to them.

II. Registry.

46. As it is important that the number of Registers should not be multiplied unnecessarily, the Commissioner believes that Departmental Registers corresponding with the three first and the last general divisions of revenue business shown in the form will be sufficient to include regular revenue cases, referred cases, miscellaneous revenue proceedings and petitions.

47. The Correspondence Books referred to in para. 42 will, it is presumed, answer all necessary purposes as regards orders and reports issued or received without the necessity of keeping up separate Registers.

Revenue cases.

48. The following Departmental Registers will be kept by Amildars :—

I. Register of Original Cases, *including*

Proprietary Rights ...	*Original Titles* ...	Sirkar lands and jungles.
	Transfers ...	By sale, gift, or endowment. By mortgage. By inheritance or division. By exchange or surrender.
Sub-Proprietary Rights		Claims to rent. Exaction. Ouster. Claims to share in profits. Other claims by or against Sheikdars.

II. Register of Referred Cases, *including*

Proprietary Rights ...	*Original Titles* ...	Villages and enam lands. Charitable endowments.
Meerassi Rights		Potail. Shanbogue. Barabalowti or other village service.
Disputed Claims		Boundaries and rights of way. Irrigation rights.

III. Register of Miscellaneous Revenue Proceedings.
IV. Petitions.

The Deputy Superintendent's Registers will consist of—

I. Register of Original Cases.
II. Do. of Appeal Cases.
III. Miscellaneous Revenue Proceedings.
IV. Petitions.

49. In both instances Registers Nos. I and II will contain the regular revenue cases disposed of on the merits, entered consecutively according to the minor classifications, and, if considered convenient for distributing certain classes of cases to different Officials, in different volumes.

Amildar's Register No. I. (Original Cases) 186

No.	Date of receipt or presentation.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Talook, Hobly, & Village.	Subject.	Date of disposal.	REMARKS.
1	10th April..	Timmapah ...	Rungapah ...		Claims Field No. 12 of village Hobly.	28th April.	Decided in favor of plaintiff. Order to Sheikdar No. 29th April.
2	10th April ...	Soob Row...	Sham Row...		Complains that during his absence from his village, his brother, from whom he divided 20 years ago, has possessed himself of Field No. which fell to his share on division.	30th.	Decided that the land was not included in plaintiff's share. Order to Sheikdar No. 3rd May.

Amildar's Register No. II. (Referred Cases) 186 .

No.	Date of receipt or presentation.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Talook, Hobly, & Village.	Subject.	Date of disposal.	REMARKS AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
1	2nd May ...	Narnapa ...	Enamdar of		That the village is held under an invalid Sunnud dated , which was cancelled, and the Enam ordered to be resumed in 18	4th July.	Proceeding closed and forwarded to Deputy Superintendent. Returned with final order No. , dated 5th September 18

The Deputy Superintendent's Register will have the same Headings, with the necessary substitution in the Appeal Register of appellant and respondent for plaintiff and defendant.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

50. This Register, which will be in the same form for both Deputy Superintendents and Amildars, will be divided into three sections corresponding with the main divisions of this branch, *viz.*, I, Cultivation, II, Accounts, and III, all other Proceedings.

Section 1, Cultivation.

51. As section No. 1., contains proceedings affecting different individual interests necessitating, in many instances, a summary enquiry and decision, sometimes by the Amildar and at others by the Deputy Superintendent, the Heading must vary from that required for sections 2 and 3, and will be as on the next page.

Register No. III. Miscellaneous Revenue Proceedings.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS AND AMILDARS.

No.	Whence received.	Date of receipt.	Plaintiff or applicant.	Defendant, if any.	Talook, Hobly, and Village.	Subject.	Date of disposal.	REMARKS AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
1	Coffee Peishcar.	3rd April	Mr. A. B.	Geray Gowdah.		Applies for a piece of coffee land claimed by defendant as attached to his wurg.	1st June.	Proceedings forwarded to Deputy Superintendent, 3rd June; order received from Deputy Superintendent No.
2	Sheikdar of	4th ,,	Siddanah.			Offers to rent the Sirkar Amanee garden in Village Hobly now on Buttayee.	15th April.	Order No. from Deputy Superintendent, that as the Survey is shortly expected, no gardens now on Buttayee will be given in Talook on Candâyam.

It is not possible to define what class of proceedings under this Head may be disposed of by the Amildars themselves, and what should be referred to the Deputy Superintendents; but the Commissioner is of opinion that all orders affecting the disposal of lands for coffee cultivation should be referred to the District Officers.

Section 2, Accounts.

52. The 2nd section of No. III. Register containing the Accounts Branch, will show the description of accounts received, the period to which it refers, and the manner of disposal, whether by retention in the Office or transfer elsewhere.

No.	Whence received.	Date.	Class of Account.	Name of Account or Statement.	For what period.	How finally disposed of.
1	Shanbogue of	3rd Sep.	Land	... ... Goshwara.	1864-65	To Record Department on compilation of Talook account .....January 1865.
2	Monegar of Cuttay.	2nd Oct.	Sayer.	Wassool-Baki Book of Cuttay	Sep. 1864	Returned to Monegar, 6th October 1864.

53. The 3rd section will show the manner in which the other classes of papers included among the miscellaneous revenue proceedings are disposed of, and the Headings may be similar to the preceding, except that Nos. 4 and 6 are unnecessary.

Petitions.

54. The Register will be kept in the following form by Deputy Superintendents and by Amildars with the necessary modifications regarding endorsement.

In the Deputy Superintendents' Offices it may be convenient to have separate volumes, or to allot separate sections of one volume for each Talook, and in the Amildars, for each Hobly.

No.	Date of Urzee.	Date of receipt.	Name of Petitioner.	Substance of Petition.	Endorsement.		Order issued.
					To Amildar.	To Petitioner.	

Sheikdars' Register's.

55. As preliminary proceedings are frequently conducted by Sheikdars, and as much minor correspondence takes place between them and Amildars, it is, the Commissioner considers, desirable that they should keep up two

Registers, one for papers transmitted to the Talook, and the other for papers received by him thence. All the entries required will be the number, date of receipt or transmission, substance of paper, date of reply and its purport in abstract. It does not seem to the Commissioner advisable to attempt any classification of papers coming under the cognizance of this grade of Officers, all that is required being to ensure that every paper, whatever its nature, is entered, and the forms of "From" and "To" referred to in para. 47 will, it is believed, answer all necessary purposes. The Amildars on their periodical visitation of Hoblies or Maganies will have ample opportunities for seeing that such simple Registers are kept up.

56. It is not desirable that any original jurisdiction should be given to Sheikdars, and any enquiries made by them would, therefore, be simply with a view to carrying out instructions from the Amildars, reporting accordingly.

57. These remarks have obviously no reference to the duties of Sheikdars in connection with the realization of Government revenue, but to cases only. The Commissioner does not propose at present to discuss the functions of Sheikdars as collectors of revenue, as he does not consider that satisfactory rules can be laid down on the subject till the survey and settlement operations have taken a definite shape.

III. Final Arrangement of papers for Record.

58. The system under which revenue business has been classified renders it apparent that papers relating to different branches must ultimately be disposed of somewhat differently. Thus, the papers connected with a regular case, consisting not only of an original petition and a final decision, but of intermediate correspondence, must for facility of reference or review be filed consecutively and kept together as a whole, while the ordinary correspondence on miscellaneous subjects may with advantage be filed in bundles chronologically, as English letters are; the system of registry enabling the Officials to collect, if necessary, any series of correspondence without delay, and to complete it by producing the books containing such communications as have been entered therein.

59. In explaining the method in which it seems to the Commissioner that papers should be finally disposed of the usual order will be followed.

I. Regular revenue cases.

60. The accompanying specimen case, consisting of a claim preferred by petition direct to the Deputy Superintendent, will explain the way in which correspondence is to be conducted with Amildars and with other Deputy Superintendents, and the manner in which the proceedings should be filed, and attention is directed to the red ink italics which refer to the Register entries, &c., required during the progress of the case.

II. Miscellaneous revenue proceedings.

61. It has been before observed that among these are comprised matters in which summary and appealable decisions of the same character as those passed in regular revenue cases are given, and in such instances it will be advisable that the papers connected with the case be collected and filed as in a regular revenue case.

62. Accounts and Periodical Returns should be filed consecutively by date.

III. Reports and Orders.

63. Such as relate to regular, or miscellaneous revenue cases having been collected and filed with the case to which they belong, the remaining miscellaneous correspondence should be filed chronologically, the "From" and "To" series for each Office in correspondence being kept separate. Correspondence on particular points can, as above observed, be always completed for reference by production of the Books in which such papers as have not been copied have been entered in original.

IV. Petitions.

64. Such petitions as have expanded into regular or miscellaneous cases having been transferred to their respective files, the remaining petitions should be disposed of in bundles chronologically.

Place of deposit.

65. Every regular and miscellaneous revenue case will have an index showing the No. of all the papers belonging to it with an abstract of their purport, and each paper will have its No. written on the right hand upper corner as prescribed in the specimen case. The papers will be collected, numbered, stitched, and indexed by the Revenue Gomastah or Moonshee before the case is delivered to the Record-keeper, who is positively interdicted from receiving for record any cases not prepared according to these directions.

66. Decided cases will be handed over to the Record-keepers, if possible, week by week, and should not be retained under any circumstances longer than a month.

67. The correspondence, which is chronologically arranged, will be similarly prepared in bundles, each containing the correspondence of a month, and will be encircled with a wrapper showing the Office to which it refers and the date, and be tied before delivery to the Record-keeper.

Dufters.

68. It will be remembered that the system on which the Vernacular records are to be arranged has not yet been settled, but the Commissioner trusts that these instructions regarding revenue procedure will so simplify matters as to render it a comparatively easy task to decide on the arrangement of papers thus systematically made up and registered.

69. You are requested, therefore, to give the subject early consideration, as the suggestions in Circular No. 195, dated 31st January 1863, will require some modification, but without discussing the question in detail, the Commissioner would point out that whatever may be determined on with regard to the place of deposit of accounts other than those relating to individuals and single villages, together with miscellaneous correspondence, it is clear that no difficulty can be found in placing the accounts of single individuals and villages, and all decided regular and miscellaneous cases of the same class, in the Dufter assigned to the village in question, which is the principle of arrangement suggested in the Circular referred to.

IV. Returns.

70. A Monthly Return will be required from each Court of the cases, proceedings, &c., filed, disposed of, and pending, according to the accompanying forms Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6. The forms need no explanation further than that under the head "Original," it is intended to include all cases disposed of by each Court according to the jurisdiction assigned to it, and all proceedings, &c., not forwarded to a higher Court. The latter will be shown as "Referred."

71. These Returns will, it is hoped, be sufficient to afford a view of the operations of the Courts as regards revenue cases, but care will be taken to ensure the regular submission of the detailed revenue accounts and statements according to the date prescribed for each, as results are shown only in the aggregate in the Monthly Revenue Return.

72. In conclusion, I am desired by the Commissioner to remark that, however carefully cases may be classified, and routine theoretically laid down, no satisfactory results can be attained unless the principle of individual responsibility for the disposal of each branch of revenue business is introduced and enforced. In every Office a distinct distribution of duty should be made, and the Officials should understand that no evasion of responsibility for its performance is permissible. It may be found convenient to register every paper received in the Offices, and show to which Department and Official it has been consigned, but this is a point of detail which may be left to the Officers themselves.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. C. Hay,

Secretary.

F. No. 3.

Descriptive List of Revised Revenue Accounts and Returns.

DESCRIPTION OF ACCOUNTS.

		When to be submitted.
	Class I.	
	Season Report and Price Current.	
1	Statement of Rain	Monthly.
2	do. of price of grains, &c. ...	do.
	Class II.	
	Cultivation.	
1	Statement of Cotton Cultivation ...	do.
2	do. of Kayem Gootta or permanently rented Villages...	Annually.
3	do. of Villages granted on progressive rents	do.
4	do. of Villages rented for one year	do.
5	do. of Jody or lightly assessed Villages	do.
6	do. of particulars of Revenue derived from Arthamanyem and Manyem lands ...	do.
7	do. of Revenue derived from lands rented on Candayem ...	do.
8	do. Battai Produce	do.
	Class III.	
	Settlement.	
1	Comparative Statement of estimated Jummabundy	do.
2	Abstract Statement of Talookwar Jummabundy	do.
3	Statement of Mohaturpha or Assessed Taxes	do.
4	do. of Collection of Duty, &c., on salt pans	do.
5	Comparative Statement of Jummabundy between the last and current years ...	do.
	Class IV.	
	Forests.	
1	Statement of Forest Revenue	do.
2	do. showing the quantity of Timber received and sold in the several Depôts	Monthly.
3	do. showing the quantities of Sandal-wood received and sold by Public Auction in the several Koties	do.

Class V.

Customs.

1 Abstract Statement of Collections in the Sayer Department	Monthly	and Annually.
2 Do. do. of Collections of Duty on goods	do.	do.
3 Comparative do. of Sayer Revenue ...	do.	do.
4 Statement showing the number of Rahadaries supplied to, and isssued from, each Talook...	do.	do.
5 do of Sayer Collections on Tobacco	do.	do.

Class VI.

Abkaree.

1 Statement of Abkaree Revenue ...	Annually.

Class VII.

Statistics.

1 Statement of Statistics of the Divisions...	do.
2 do. showing the area of the Divisions	do.
3 do. of Mortality among the Inhabitants from epidemic diseases	Quarterly.
4 do. of Losses in Cattle of various kinds	do.

Class VIII.

Miscellaneous.

1 Statement of Produce of Pasture lands...	Annually.
2 do. of Revenue derived from Post Office	do.
3 do. of Collections in the Police Department	do.
4 do. of proceeds of sale of Stamps	do.
5 do. of Collections in the Judicial Department	do.
6 do. showing the Receipts from the Public Works Department..	do.
7 do. of Miscellaneous Receipts ...	do.
8 do. of Miscellaneous Collections under the Head of Land Revenue	do.
9 do. of sale proceeds of Sirkar Lands	do.

Class IX.

Coffee.

1 Statement of Coffee plantations... ...	Annually.
2 do. of showing the produce of Coffee...	do.
3 Comparative Statement showing the amount of duty collected on Coffee...	Monthly.

Class X.

Demand, Collections, and Balance.

1 Statement of Demand, Collections, and Balance	Annually.

Class XI.

Enam.

1 Statement showing the particulars of Jary Enamty and Stal Enamty	do.

Mysore Commissioner's Office,
July 7th, 1864.

A. C. Hay,
Secretary.

APPENDIX G.

EDUCATION.

Reports of the Examiners of the High School, Bangalore.

MR. COLEMAN'S REPORT ON LANGUAGE.

Language.

Agreeably to your request I have examined the several classes of the High School in English, and now have the pleasure of submitting a brief report of the same.

I. Class.

I examined the Class in Poetry, analysis of sentences, and the roots of our language. The reading was very good. The only defects I observed were two—the sound of S final, and combining a few particles with the words following them.

I questioned this Class very minutely on the lessons read, and the answering was exceedingly good, showing a thorough acquaintance with the subjects of the lessons, the meaning of words, the idioms of the language, and the structure of the sentences.

Want of time prevented my going so thoroughly into the other subjects, Analysis, and Greek and Latin Roots; but from the answers I received on these subjects, and also on the origin of our language, I felt sure the Class were up to their work on these points also.

I think the 1st Class reflects the highest credit on their teacher. As an old Schoolmaster I can say that an immense amount of labour, patience, and thought must have been exercised both by teacher and pupils to produce the fruits manifested by this Class at their examination.

II. Class.

The reading and answering of this Class, with a few exceptions, I thought were defective. Perhaps the parts of their Class Book I selected were too difficult for them; but they made up for this deficiency by answering very well in Grammar and parsing a sentence of Poetry very correctly.

III. Class.

The reading and answering of this Class were very good, and their knowledge of Grammar very creditable.

IV. Class.

This Class did very well in reading, answering questions, and Grammar.

V., VI., VII. Classes.

These Classes read well, answered questions correctly, and showed a fair knowledge of Grammar as far as they had studied it.

VIII. Class.

I was unable to do much with this Class through ignorance of their language; but I was much pleased with their answers to questions on Geometrical Figures and on colors. I was specially struck with the eagerness manifested by these little fellows in their work, and their pleasure in being able to make themselves understood in English. This remark indeed applies to all the Classes. I have seldom seen such great interest among my own scholars in acquiring a knowledge of English as I witnessed in the High School. In closing this very imperfect Report, I beg to bring to your notice, Sir, a little native boy, in one of the lower Classes, who distinguished himself by giving me in *his own* English the substance of a story read by the Class, thus proving that he understood the subject, as well as the words in which it was expressed; and I request he may be rewarded with a prize.

Rev. J. Sewell's Report on History.

History.

I have great pleasure in forwarding my Report of the examination of the Classes in the Government High School, in their historical studies, which you kindly requested me to undertake.

As it would have occupied too much time to have questioned them minutely upon their whole course of study, I selected various portions, and thoroughly examined them upon these, as tests of their knowledge of all they had read.

The 1st Class, having studied the History of Modern Europe from the English Revolution in 1688 to the great Revolution in France, and the History of British India from the government of Warren Hastings to that of Lord Dalhousie, I selected for examination the reign of William III. in England; the rise and progress of the Russian Empire, especially the character and reign of Peter the Great; the causes of the great French Revolution, and the administration of Warren Hastings in India.

On these portions of History the pupils were minutely questioned, and their generally prompt and intelligent answers clearly proved that their entire course of historical study had been diligently and successfully pursued.

The 2nd Class was also carefully examined in selected portions of the History of England and India; the reign of Elizabeth in the former, and the last war with Tippoo to the fall of Seringapatam, in the latter, with which they most of them evinced a ready and correct acquaintance.

The 3rd Class was in like manner fully examined on the earlier part of the reign of Charles I., and on the events which led to the conquest of Bengal by Lord Clive; and their answers generally manifested such a knowledge of these portions of History as could only be the result of careful and effective teaching.

The 4th Class also passed a most creditable examination in portions of English and Indian History; and considering the comparatively short time most of the pupils in this Class have been under instruction, the progress is particularly gratifying.

The *three* remaining *Junior* Classes were examined in portions of the Brief Histories of England and India, and their ready and correct answers showed that their memories were well stored with the facts which had been brought before them. Several of the pupils of the 5th Class, especially, also manifested considerable aptitude to learn some of the great moral lessons which the facts of History teach us.

Having had the privilege of examining these Classes on the same subjects two years ago, it was very pleasing to observe that not only are the pupils more numerous than they were then, but that their attainments in this important branch of study are generally higher.

Rev. J Gorton's report on Geography.

Geography.

Having been invited by the Director of Public Instruction to take a part in the examination of the Classes in the High School, I have much pleasure in recording my opinion of the attainments of the pupils in Geography, the subject on which, assisted by the teachers, I put a few questions to them. The answers I received, especially from the boys in the 1st Class ,were promptly and accurately given, showing, as far as they went, a thorough acquaintance with the subject, and an eagerness for knowledge peculiar to Native youths. Their quick apprehension of questions put to them by a perfect stranger was very remarkable, and the freedom with which they answered in English alike creditable to themselves and their teachers.

Major Sankey's report on Mathematics.

Mathematics.

Having examined the first three Classes in Mathematics, it affords me much pleasure to state that their answering was generally intelligent, and creditable to the system of instruction followed.

I found the 1st Class had advanced since last year to the sixth book of Euclid, with which I found them well acquainted; they appeared, however, a little backward in the first two books, probably from not having lately revised them. The resolution of the several questions put them in Arithmetic and Algebra was very fair.

The 2nd Class answered well in the first book of Euclid, and worked out satisfactorily several questions in vulgar fractions, and some of the earlier processes in Algebra.

The lads in the 3rd Class appeared to me to be well and systematically instructed, answering very readily the questions put them in Arithmetic. About half the Class were, I also found, acquainted with the first thirty propositions of the first book of Euclid, in which they acquitted themselves very creditably.

Colonel Dobbs' report on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Natural Philosophy.

At the request of the Director of Public Instruction, I examined the 1st Class of the Government High School on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, and have much pleasure in testifying to the proficiency of the scholars, and the progress they have made during the past year.

The whole Class were examined on the first 70 pages (the Introduction and Mechanics) of Lardner's Work on Natural Philosophy, and the 1st Division also on "Heat." All the boys answered with readiness, and those in the 1st Division have mastered the principles of the different subjects so as to be able to apply them practically: they also gave a number of examples different from those in their text-book, showing they thoroughly understood what they had been taught.

The whole Class were also examined in Tate's Astronomy and on the Use of the Globes. Their answering on these subjects was very satisfactory, and all the boys have acquired a fair knowledge of the laws which govern the earth and the heavenly bodies, their motions, eclipses, &c.

In conclusion I would observe that I examined this Class last year and consider the progress made by the greater number of the scholars very satisfactory. The text-book on Astronomy is, however, very elementary, and I am of opinion that several of the more advanced students would appreciate instruction from some work which treats more fully of this interesting subject.

Major C. Elliot's report on Political Economy.

Political Economy.

At the request of Mr. Garrett, the Director of Public Instruction, I this morning examined the upper and lower forms of the Political Economy Class in the Government High School.

The students of the former had read the first eleven chapters of Mrs. Marcet's Conversations, and their answers to questions on the subject therein treated of and illustrations of general principles referred to by them, were, I consider, exceedingly intelligent, and displayed a very appreciable acquaintance with the subject as far as their study of it had extended. There were, as usual, some half a dozen members of the Class considerably in advance of the others, but the general proficiency appeared to me to be very creditable and encouraging alike to pupils and master.

The boys of the lower Class were examined in Archbishop Whately's Little Book on Money matters, the whole of which they had gone through, and showed that they had been carefully schooled and had paid sufficient attention to their study of this compendious treaties of the most familiar principles of the subject, to retain clear and intelligent views and return thoughtful and interesting replies to such questions as were put to them. The state of this Class appears to me most promising.

In both Classes much care has evidently been bestowed on a due inculcation of principles, and this is proportionately apparent in the amount of knowledge displayed of a science requiring considerably greater mental effort in its acquisition than History, Geography, or any of the ordinary branches of education, where dates and places afford determinate points for the exercise of the memory.

Mr. J. Garrett's report on Zoology.

Zoology.

In the absence of Dr. Mackenzie I examined the 1st Class in Zoology, and was gratified to find that this subject, which in its early stages presents

many difficulties, had been studied with great interest and success. The scientific terms and definitions were well understood and remembered. The boys were able to explain the principles which form the basis of the modern classification and arrangement of animals. They had also studied with care the first chapters of the text-book in use, Patterson's Introduction to Zoology, comprising a full account of the structure, characteristics, and habits of the radiated or lowest form of animal life.

Mr. Singarachary's report on the Canarese Examination.

The students of this Class read the selected portions of lessons with fluency and translated them into English well. Their answers to the Grammatical questions put to them were quite fair.

2nd Class. Canarese Seventy Stories. Stories 1 to 60; School Grammar, pages 1 to 14.

These boys read the selected parts of the stories with great fluency and translated them into English very well. They answered the grammatical questions put to them readily and correctly, exhibiting a sound knowledge of the subjects of their study.

3rd Class. Canarese Second Book of Lessons, pages 36 to 81; School Grammar, pages 1 to 37.

This Class read the selected parts of the stories well and translated them into English fairly.

4th Class. Canarese Æsop's Fables, stories 1 to 18.

The 1st and 2nd Divisions of this Class read the selected parts of their lessons very well and translated them without difficulty. Their answers to the grammatical questions were good and intelligent.

5th Class, 1st Division. Canarese 1st Book of Lessons, pages 20 to 62; Catechism of Canarese Grammar, pages 3 to 28. 2nd Division, 1st Book, pages 20 to 32; Grammar, pages 3 to 16.

This Class read the selected sentences with much ease, and translated them well, giving the meaning of each word readily and correctly.

6th Class. Canarese 1st Book of Lessons, pages 26 to 47.

These boys read the selected sentences well and translated them fairly, showing their knowledge of the meaning of each word.

7th Class. Canarese 1st Book of Lessons, pages 21 to 31.

These boys read the English sentences and expressed their meaning in Canarese well and correctly.

8th Class, 1st Division. English 1st Book of Lessons, pages 1 to 47. 2nd Division, the same Book, 1 to 19.

On the whole, I am glad to say that the progress made by the generality of students of the above Classes during the year is so creditable that it bears testimony to the superior manner in which they have been taught by their respective tutors.

List of Educational Books published at the Mysore Government Press, Bangalore.

ENGLISH.

First Book of Reading Lessons for Natives Learning English, 12mo., 47 pages. Price 1 Anna.

Second Book of Reading Lessons for Natives Learning English, 12mo., 101 pages. Price 2 Annas.

Third Book of Reading Lessons for Natives Learning English, 12mo., 203 pages. Price 8 annas full cloth, 6 annas paper cover.

A Manual of Conduct, or Hints to Youth, containing Moral Essays and Prudential maxims on the formation of Character and other subjects connected with success and happiness in Life. Selected from various Authors, for the use of Schools, 12mo., 194 pages. Price 8 Annas full cloth, 6 Annas paper cover.

First Grammar for Native Youths Learning English, 18mo., 30 pages. Price 6 Pies.

English Grammar, Part I, for Native Youths, 18mo., 40 pages. Price 1 Anna. A Brief Sketch of the History of India for Junior Classes, 18mo., 89 pages. Price 2 annas.

Larger History of India, compiled from the Works of Elphinstone, Wilson, Macaulay, Macfarlane, Campbell, Kaye, and others. By John Garrett, 12mo., 516 pages. Price 1 Rupee 4 Annas full cloth, gilt back, 1 Rupee half cloth.

An Abridgment of the above, 12mo., 259 pages. Price 8 Annas full cloth, 6 Annas half cloth.

Arithmetical Tables and Rules, with examples, British and Indian Moneys, Weights and Measures, &c., &c.; also, The Hindu Names of the Years and Months, 12mo., 83 pages. Price 3 Annas.

Geography, a Brief Description of the Earth and its Inhabitants. For use in Schools, 18mo., 143 pages. Price 3 Annas.

A First History of England for Junior Classes, 18mo., pages 112. Price 2 Annas 6 Pies.

Larger History of England for Schools in India, compiled from the Works of Hume, Mackintosh, Macaulay, Smith, and others, writers. By John Garrett, 12mo., 449 pages. Price 14 Annas.

CANARESE.

First Book for the use of Schools, 12mo., 46 pages. Price 1¼ Anna.

A First History of England for Junior Classes, 18mo., 142 pages. Price 3 Annas.

A Manual Canarese and English Dictionary. Abridged from the Rev. W. Reeve's Carnataca and English Dictionary. By John Garrett. Second Edition, 12mo., 750 pages. Price 2 Rupees 8 Annas.

A Brief Sketch of the History of India, for the Government Vernacular Schools, 18mo., 118 pages. Price 2 Annas.

Pancha Tantra, in Canarese.
Katha Manjari, in Canarese.

(In the Press.)

Third Book of Lessons, in Canarese.
English and Canarese Dictionary.

The following Books have been sent to Belgaum:—

100	Copies of	Canarese and English Dictionary.
500	,,	History of India, in Canarese.
250	,,	History of England, in Canarese.
10	,,	History of India, in English.

The following to Madras:—

100	Copies of	First Books.
550	,,	History of India.
100	,,	Abridged History of India.
300	,,	Brief Sketch of the History of India.
400	,,	Grammar, Part I.
100	,,	Arithmetical Tables and Rules.

The following to Allahabad for the Schools in the North-Western Provinces:—

100	Copies of	First Books.
100	,,	Second Books.
100	,,	Third Books.
100	,,	English Grammar, Part I.
100	,,	Manual of Conduct.
100	,,	History of India.
3,010		

List of Studies in the Bangalore High School, 1864.

LANGUAGE:

English: *Poetry*—1, Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice, Gray's Elegy, Madras Selections No. II—2, Selections No. I.

Prose—1, Johnson's Rasselas—2, Lives of the British Poets—3 & 4, Manual of Conduct—5 & 6, Third Reading Book— 7, Second Reading Book—8 & 9, Madras Second Reading Book—10, First Reading Book.

Grammar—1, Analysis of sentences, Versification, Synonymes, Derivation—2 & 3, Parsing and syntax—4 to 8, various parts of Etymology.

Composition—1, Paraphrases—2 & 3, Exercises.

Dictation—1 to 5, Exercises.

Canarese: *Reading* & *Translation*—1, Mangalore Third Book—2, Chambers' Moral Class Book—3, Mangalore Second Book—4, 5 & 6, Second Book—7 to 10, First Book.

Grammar—1, Analysis of sentences—2 to 4, Parsing—5 & 6, Mangalore School Grammar, Etymology—7, Mangalore First Grammar, Orthography.

MATHEMATICS:

Arithmetic—1, Decimals, Interest, Discount, Stocks—2 & 3, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions—4, Vulgar Fractions—5, Reduction—6, Compound Rules—7 to 10, Simple Rules.

Algebra—1, Simple and simultaneous equations—2, simple rules and equations—3, simple rules.

Mensuration—1, Duodecimals, Superficies & Solids.

Euclid—1, Books I. to IV—2, Books I. & II—3, Book I.

Trigonometry—1, Angular measures & trigonometrical punctions.

HISTORY—1, Lord's Modern Europe, Browne's Greece—2, Tytler's Universal History, Gleig's England—3 to 5, Garrett's England and India—6 to 8, Garrett's England and India (small edition)—9, Garrett's India (small edition.)

GEOGRAPHY:

General—1, Hughes', the whole—2, Morris', Europe and Asia—3, Manual, Europe—4, Manual, Asia—5 to 9, Garrett's.

Physical—1, Hughes', Meteorology—2, Manual, waters of the globe—3, Manual, Land features.

Indian—4 to 5, Glanville's, 7 to 9, Madras.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—1, Lardner's Hydrostatics and Pneumatics, Electricity and Magnetism.

ZOOLOGY—I, Patterson's Articulata.

LOGIC—1, Whately's Easy Lessons on Reasoning, analysis of Reasoning.

POLITICAL ECONOMY—1, Marcet's Income and Money—2, Whately's Money Matters.

A List showing how many hours are devoted to each subject of study out of 22 hours in the week.

Class.	Language, *viz.*, English and Canarese.	Mathematics and Natural Science.	History and Geography.	Political Economy.
I.	9	7	5	1
II.	9	6	6	1
III.	9	6	7	
IV.	10	5	7	
V.	10	5	7	
VI.	11	4	7	
VII.	11	4	7	
VIII.	13	3	6	
IX.	14	3	5	
X.	18	2	2	

A List of the subjects studied and Books used in the Government Normal School.

Subjects.	Weekly.		Books Used.
	No. of lessons given on each subject.	No. of hours devoted to each subject.	
Theory of teaching ...	6	$5\frac{3}{4}$	Gill's School Management, criticism of notes of lessons by each student in turn.
English language	8	$7\frac{1}{4}$	Goldsmith's Traveller, Sullivan's Grammar, and Spelling Book Superseded, Cornwell's Composition and Analysis, Lessons on the mind.
Canarese language... ...	5	5	Mangalore Canarese Third Book and Canarese Grammar.
Writing and Drawing ..	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Mulhauser's Manual of Writing, Hume's Art of Drawing; these lessons are prepared at home.
Arithmetic	4	3	Bradshaw's Arithmetic, McLeod's Mental Arithmetic, Arithmetic of I. S. B. Society.
Geography	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Epitome of Geography by I. S. B. Society.
History	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Garrett's Indian History, White's History of England.
Algebra	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Colenso's small edition.
Geometry	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Cassell's edition.
Natural Philosophy ...	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Lardner's.
	35	30	

Vernacular Training School.

Subjects.	Weekly.		Books Used.
	No. of lessons given on each subject.	No. of hours devoted to each subject.	
Theory of teaching ...	7	7	Lectures on the Theory of Teaching translated by the Vernacular Training Master, criticisms of notes of lessons drawn up in turn by each student.
Canarese language	9	7¾	Canarese Moral Lessons, Canarese History of India, Canarese Grammar.
Writing	5	3¾	Writing from Copy Slips.
Arithmetic	8	7	Canarese Translation of Colenso's Arithmetic.
Geography	3	2¼	Canarese First Geography, Rice's Canarese E. Geography.
History	3	2¼	Canarese Translation of Morris' History of India.
	35	30	

Scheme of Studies in the Provincial Schools.

CLASS I.	ENGLISH.	Grammar.	Sullivans'.
		Composition.	Morrell's analysis of sentences.
		Dictation.	
	CANARESE.	Translation.	Æsop's Fables.
	MATHEMATICS.	Arithmetic.	Colenso's.
		Algebra.	do.
		Geometry.	National Education Treatise.
	HISTORY.	General.	Brief Sketch of Europe and Asia.
		India.	Garrett's.
		England.	do.
	GEOGRAPHY.	General.	National Education Treatise.
	MORALITY.	Manual of Conduct.	Garrett's.
CLASS II.	ENGLISH.	Prose.	Third Book of Lessons.
		Grammar.	National Education Treatise.
		Dictation.	
	CANARESE.	Translation.	Second Book of Reading.
	MATHEMATICS.	Arithmetic.	National Education Treatise.
	HISTORY.	India.	Garrett's, small.
		England.	do. do.
	GEOGRAPHY.	General.	do. do.
	MORALITY.	Manual of Conduct.	do. do.
CLASS III.	ENGLISH.	Prose.	Second Book of Lessons.
		Grammar.	
	CANARESE.	Translation.	First Grammar of short sentences.
	ARITHMETIC.	Tables and Rules.	Garrett's.
	GEOGRAPHY.		First Lessons on Geography.
CLASS IV.	ALPHABET CARDS.		
	FIRST BOOK.		
	EASY LESSONS IN READING.		
	ARITHMETICAL TABLES.		

APPENDIX H.—TABLE No. 1.

POST OFFICE.

Table showing the comparative Number of Anché Offices and Receiving Houses in each Division.

DIVISION.	1862-63.			1863-64.		
	Head Quarter Offices.	Subordinate Offices.	Receiving Houses.	Head Quarter Offices.	Subordinate Offices.	Receiving Houses.
Nundidroog ...	1	55	2	1	53	2
Ashtagram ...	0	38	0	0	39	0
Nugur	0	42	0	0	41	0
Total ...	1	135	2	1	133	2

TABLE No. 2.

Table showing the distance for which Mails are conveyed.

DIVISION.	Miles.
Nundidroog	733
Ashtagram	671
Nugur...	877
Total ...	2,281

TABLE No. 3.

Table showing the average Cost per Mile for conveyance of Mails.

DIVISION.	1862-63.						1863-64.					
	Foot Line.			Mail Cart.			Foot Line.			Mail Cart.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Nundidroog ...	1	12	2	15	0	0	2	4	2¾	0	0	0
Ashtagram ...	1	10	5	15	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0
Nugur	1	10	3	0	0	0	2	2	6	0	0	0
Average ...	1	10	11¼	0	0	0	2	4	7	0	0	0

APPENDIX H.—TABLE No. 4.

POST OFFICE.

Table showing the Number of Paid and Unpaid Letters, &c., which passed through the Anché in 1862-63, 1863-64.

DIVISION.	1862-63.			1863-64.		
	Paid.	Not Paid.	Total.	Paid.	Not Paid.	Total.
Nundidroog ...	2,42,700	64,728	3,07,428	2,85,251	22,070	3,07,321
Ashtagram ...	1,72,920	26,016	1,98,936	2,00,509	20,309	2,20,818
Nugur ...	1,09,872	28,836	1,38,708	1,43,857	16,474	1,60,331
Total ...	5,25,492	1,19,580	6,45,072	6,29,617	58,853	6,88,470

TABLE No. 5.

Table showing the Number of Letters.

DIVISION.	1862-63.	1863-64.
Nundidroog	2,92,018	2,81,638
Ashtagram	1,95,853	2,15,454
Nugur	1,36,558	1,56,462
Total	6,24,429	6,53,554

TABLE No. 6.

Table showing the Number of Newspapers.

DIVISION.	One month in 1862-63.	One month in 1863-64.
Nundidroog	995	1,756
Ashtagram	3	70
Nugur	1	34
Total ...	999	1,860
Estimate for one year	11,988	22,320

APPENDIX II.—TABLE No. 7.

POST OFFICE.

Table showing the Number of Parcels.

DIVISION.	1862-63.	1863-64.
Nundidroog	3,470	4,604
Ashtagram	3,047	4,525
Nugur	2,138	3,450
Total ...	8,655	12,579

TABLE No. 8.

Table showing the Number of Official Letters.

DIVISION.	1862-63.	1863-64.
Nundidroog	3,38,928	3,72,957
Ashtagram	2,33,932	3,06,829
Nugur	2,93,892	2,69,181
Total ...	9,16,752	9,48,967

TABLE No. 9.

Table showing the Number of Official Parcels.

DIVISION.	1863-64.
Nundidroog	16,025
Ashtagram	13,177
Nugur	9,254
Total ...	38,456

APPENDIX H.—TABLE No. 10.

POST OFFICE.

Table showing the Number of Letters and Parcels of His Highness' Department.

DIVISION.	1863-64.	
	Letters.	Parcels.
Nundidroog	364	34
Ashtagram	1,383	9
Nugur	148	0
Total ...	1,900	43

TABLE No. 11.

Table showing the Number of Franked Private Letters and Parcels.

DIVISION.	1862-63.	1863-64.		
	No. of letters, including parcels.	No. of Letters.	No. of Parcels.	Total.
Nundidroog	7,801	9,948	565	10,513
Ashtagram	2,173	3,494	134	3,628
Nugur	3,368	5,400	568	5,968
Total ...	13,342	18,842	1,267	20,109

TABLE No. 12.

Table showing the Number of Letters received from and sent to Her Majesty's Territories.

DIVISION.	1862-63.	1863-64.
Nundidroog	88,915	1,05,557
Ashtagram	29,079	35,035
Nugur	31,761	41,637
Total ...	1,49,755	1,82,229

APPENDIX H.—Table No. 13.

Post Office.

Table showing the Number of Unclaimed and Refused Letters.

Particulars.	1862-63.	1863-64.
The number of unclaimed paid letters ...	392	615
Do. do. bearing letters	392	325
Do. do. of refused paid letters ...	0	29
Do. do. bearing letters	0	69
Total ...	784	1,038

Table No. 14.

Table showing the Establishment.

Designation.	Head Quarter Office.	Nundidroog Division.	Ashtagram Division.	Nugur Division.	Total.
Buckshy	1	0	0	0	0
Serishtadar, Peishkar, Gomastahs, &c.	17	0	0	0	0
Shroff, Dufadar, Peons, &c. ...	22	0	0	0	40
Inspectors	0	3	2	3	8
Mutsudees, &c.	0	76	52	48	176
Dufadar, Letter Peons, and Runners	0	497	460	523	1,480
Total ...	40	476	514	574	1,704

APPENDIX H.—TABLE No. 15

Table showing the Number of Complaints.

DIVISION.	Well grounded.	Groundless.	Unsuccessful.	Under enquiry.	Total.
Nundidroog	4	2	0	0	6
Ashtagram	0	0	0	0	0
Nugur	1	1	0	0	2
Total ...	5	3	0	0	8

TABLE No. 16.

POST OFFICE.

Table showing the Postage Collections.

ITEMS.	1862-63.	1863-64.
Postage on Letters	23,275 2 0	23,686 10 6
Do. on Newspapers	391 15 6	698 0 6
Do. on Banghy Parcels	2,066 6 0	3,570 12 0
Total ...	25,733 7 6	27,955 7 0

TABLE No. 17.

Table showing the increase and decrease under each Head.

PARTICULARS.	1862-63.	1863-64.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postage	25,733 7 6	27,955 7 0	2,221 15 6	0 0 0
Fines and savings	315 13 0	432 12 0	116 15 0	0 0 0
Express fees	612 14 0	1,155 4 0	542 6 0	0 0 0
Total ..	26,662 2 6	29,543 4 0	2,881 7 6	0 0 0

APPENDIX H.—Table No. 18.

Table showing Disbursements.

Particulars.	1862-63.	1863-64.	Increase.	Decrease.
Hd. Qr. Office Establishment	18,572 10 1	12,320 0 10	.....	6,252 9 3
Talook Establishment	63,653 12 0	78,891 12 11	15,238 0 11	.....
Total ...	82,226 6 1	91,211 13 9	299 3 0	.....
Contingent Charges	2,711 0 0	3,010 3 0	.....	11,050 0 0
Mail Cart allowance	15,300 0 0	4,250 0 0	.....	147 15 0
Enam for Sirkar Express	147 15 0	.....	221 2 6	...
Temporary Establishment	272 15 1	494 1 7	.....	.....
Leather Wallets, Covering Mats, and Sundry items.	2,368 8 8	2,437 8 5	68 15 9	.....
Total ...	1,03,026 12 10	1,01,403 10 9	15,527 6 2	17,450 8 3
		Net decrease Rs. ...		1,623 2 1

APPENDIX I.

FINANCE.

Statement exhibiting the value of Madras and Bombay Currency Notes received and issued at District and Talook Treasuries from the commencement of Currency Note Operations in 1862-63 to April 1864 inclusive.

	Treasury.		Received.				Issued.			Balance.
			From Head Quarters or other Treasuries.	From Individuals in payment of demands.	In exchange for Cash.	Total received.	In payment of demands.	In exchange for Cash.	Total issued.	Value.
			Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	
	Hoozoor Treasury, exclusive of Notes supplied to Districts	(Madras)	6,58,250	220	0	6,58,470	0	4,84,980	4,84,980	1,73,490
		(Bombay)	95,000	100	0	95,100	0	14,080	14,080	81,020
Nundidroog Division.	Bangalore District Treasury	(Madras)	38,280	38,110	4,620	81,010	600	56,570	57,170	23,840
	" Talook Treasuries	"	16,330	2,280	2,400	21,010	0	15,760	15,760	5,250
	Toomcoor District Treasury	"	54,320	0	5,730	60,050	18,670	32,950	51,620	8,430
	" Talook Treasuries	"	8,400	5,840	4,750	18,990	830	13,460	14,290	4,700
	Colar District Treasury	"	29,220	0	20	29,240	3,180	6,800	9,980	19,260
	" Talook Treasuries	"	17,490	2,110	1,480	21,080	2,140	14,770	16,910	4,170
Ashtagram Division.	Mysore District Treasury	"	1,98,380	0	6,640	2,05,020	38,040	1,65,980	2,04,020	1,000
	" Talook Treasuries	"	21,000	730	2,150	23,880	1,630	19,200	20,830	3,050
		(Bombay)	38,000,	0	0	38,000	2,780	33,050	35,830	2,170
		"	2,520	20	0	2,540	0	2,520	2,520	20
	Hassan District Treasury	(Madras)	46,560	0	2,280	48,840	0	31,600	31,600	17,240
	" Talook Treasuries	"	30,360	4,830	50,820	86,010	5,040	73,830	78,870	7,140
Nugur Division.	Shimogah District Treasury	"	1,40,400	0	9,020	1,49,420	100	1,12,170	1,12,270	37,150
	" Talook Treasuries	"	20,000	50,210	15,820	86,030	42,550	36,750	79,300	6,730
		(Bombay)	23,050	0	100	23,150	0	11,000	11,000	12,150
		"	1,050	2,960	50	4,060	50	2,950	3,000	1,060
	Cudoor District Treasury	(Madras)	85,740	0	47,630	1,33,370	0	500	500	1,32,870
	" Talook Treasuries	"	3,300	21,280	28,750	53,330	36,310	6,370	42,680	10,650
		(Bombay)	10,050	0	0	10,050	0	540	540	9,510
	Chittledroog District Treasury	(Madras)	35,950	0	10,110	46,060	0	46,060	46,060	0
	" Talook Treasuries	"	22,110	5,430	1,720	29,260	2,560	22,460	25,020	4,240
		(Bombay)	7,050	0	0	7,050	0	7,050	7,050	0
		"	2,950	0	50	3,000	0	1,570	1,570	1,430
	Total Madras Currency Notes		14,26,090	1,31,040	1,93,940	17,51,070	1,51,650	11,40,210	12,91,860	4,59,210
	Total Bombay do.		1,79,670	3,080	200	1,82,950	2,830	72,760	75,590	1,07,360

APPENDIX I.—TABLE No. 2.

FINANCE.

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements in the year 1863-64.

	RECEIPTS.	Rs.	A.	P.
	CASH BALANCE ...	1,09,49,438	0	10
I.	Land Revenue, including Forest and Abkaree—			
	1. Land Revenue	71,14,715	1	4
	2. Forest Revenue ...	3,21,050	15	3
	3. Abkaree...	8,19,561	10	11
II.	Assessed Taxes, Mohaturpha... ...	3,87,398	5	0
III.	Customs	11,13,859	0	8
IV.	Salt	13,453	0	10
VI.	Stamps	1,57,446	7	2
VIII.	Post Office, Provincial...	30,861	6	6
X.	Law and Justice	73,255	8	9
XI.	Police	7,880	11	4
XIII.	Public Works	44,489	0	2
XV.	Miscellaneous	94,850	5	11
XVII.		1,01,78,821	9	10
	PUBLIC DEBT.			
	Municipal Fund	80,378	1	7
	District Fund	1,08,631	15	9
	Deposits	23,23,595	1	1½
	Miscellaneous,—*transfer credits in adjustment of expenditure under proper heads*	15,05,316	11	10
	H. M's. Treasury at Bangalore ...	17,63,094	1	10
	9. LOCAL REMITTANCES.			
	Remittances in Specie and Notes ...	1,20,45,656	7	2
	Supply Bills	9,19,864	14	11
	Public Service Remittances	13,21,051	9	11
	Privilege Remittances	1,74,993	6	9
	Other items	1,118	15	0
		2,02,43,701	5	10½
	Total ...	3,04,22,522	15	8½
	N. B.—Cash Balance, as per annual account for 1862-63, on 30th April 1863 .. ... 1,02,01,242 6 7			
	Do. under Deposits 7,48,195 10 3			
	Total Cash Balance, 1st May 1863 ... 1,09,49,438 0 10			
	Grand Total, Rs. ...	4,13,71,961	0	6½

	DISBURSEMENTS.	Adjusted. Rs.	A.	P.	Unadjusted. Rs.	A.	P.	TOTAL. Rs.	A.	P.
A—	ALLOWANCES, REFUNDS, AND DRAWBACKS...	4,200	2	7	15	4	0	4,215	6	7
B—	I. 1. Land Revenue	6,96,242	8	11	12,898	4	10	7,09,140	13	9
	2. Forest	32,058	1	7	5,506	11	10	37,564	13	5
	3. Abkaree	2,529	6	3	1,002	0	0	3,531	6	3
	2. Assessed Taxes	460	0	0	0	0	0	460	0	0
	3. Customs	95,176	15	1	539	1	0	95,710	0	1
	6. Stamps	43,402	0	5	120	0	0	43,522	0	5
	7. Mint	19,280	9	8	0	0	0	19,280	9	8
	8. Post Office, Provincial	95,664	14	0	1,806	12	11	97,471	10	11
	II. Allowances and Assignments ...	25,58,556	3	6	931	5	4	25,59,487	8	10
	IV. Miscellaneous Payments	21,959	1	10	10,792	14	0	32,751	15	10
	V. Contingencies, Special and Temporary	897	12	7	0	0	0	897	12	7
C—	ARMY, MYSORE LOCAL FORCE	1,080,321	12	1	1,175	10	11	10,81,497	7	0
E—	WORKS OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, &c....	11,389	13	10	0	0	0	11,389	13	10
F—	I. Public Works	13,58,591	13	4	2,365	9	1	13,60,957	6	5
	II. Salaries and expenses of Public Depts. His Highness' stipend and one-fifth share payments	3,97,841	14	10	1,457	10	6	3,99,299	9	4
	III. Law and Justice	14,03,298	9	8	1,542	3	1	14,04,840	12	9
	IV. Police	9,64,196	10	10	32,825	0	0	9,97,021	10	10
	V. Education, Science, and Art ...	4,97,353	5	3	3,071	13	1	5,00,425	2	4
	VII. Superannuation and Retired Allowances	85,557	11	11	497	0	0	86,054	11	11
	IX. Miscellaneous	3,71,852	4	6	11,970	6	3	3,83,822	10	9
	X. Civil Contingencies, Special & Temporary	43,844	15	9	5,733	11	9	49,578	11	6
H—		47,087	9	11	3,112	0	10	50,199	10	9
		98,31,758	6	4	97,363	7	5	99,29,121	13	9
	PUBLIC DEBT.									
	Municipal Funds	93,119	4	6	714	0	0	93,833	4	6
	District Funds	37,815	12	0	1,986	0	11	39,301	12	11
	Deposits	21,01,562	8	10	98	11	10	21,01,661	4	8
	Miscellaneous,—*advances subject to adjustment*	5,23,525	7	5	6,95,707	9	3	12,19,233	0	8
	H. M's. Treasury at Bangalore	18,55,926	11	10	17,314	2	0	18,73,240	13	10
	Local Remittances									
	Supply Bills	9,58,648	0	10	0	0	0	9,58,648	0	10
	Public Service Remittances	12,66,505	10	5	0	0	0	12,66,505	10	5
	Privilege Remittances	1,58,754	3	2	0	0	0	1,58,754	3	2
	Remittances in Specie and Notes	1,23,04,250	3	3	0	0	0	1,23,04,250	3	3
	Other items	1,033	13	0	0	0	0	1,033	13	0
		1,93,00,641	11	3	7,15,820	8	0	2,00,16,462	3	3
		2,91,32,400	1	7	8,13,183	15	5	2,99,45,584	1	0
	Cash Balance, Rs. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,14,26,376	15	6½
	Grand Total, Rs. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,13,71,961	0	6½

MYSORE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore.

H. HUDSON,
Acting Auditor and Accountant in Mysore.

APPENDIX I.—TABLE No. 3.

FINANCE.

Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Mysore Territory from May 1863 to April 1864, classified under the Budget Headings, showing His Highness the Maharajah's one-fifth share of the Net Revenue calculated in conformity with the principle laid down by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in His Lordship's Minute, dated 14th April 1834, and to the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors under date the 12th February 1836, and exhibiting the comparison with the former year as prescribed by Mr. Secretary Maddock's letter of the 28th October 1839.

		Amount in 1862-63.	Amount in 1863-64.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Decrease.	Remarks.	
	Gross collections...	97,09,078 13 2	1,01,78,821 9 10	4,69,742 12 8	.....		
	Deduct—Credits to Sowar Establishment	6,975 14 5	3,001 2 4	.....	3,974 12 1		
	Net Revenue of the Island of Seringapatam	15,059 5 10	22,104 4 11	7,044 15 1	.....		
	Net collections appertaining to His Highness' Fifth Share Account	96,87,043 8 11	1,01,53,716 2 7	4,66,672 9 8	.....		
	Deduct Charges.						
A———	ALLOWANCES, REFUNDS, AND DRAWBACK	1,277 14 1	4,200 2 7	2,922 4 6	.....		
B———	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.						
	I.—Revenue Departments.						
	1. Land Revenue, including Forest and Abkaree.						
	1. Land Revenue	3,95,302 3 5	6,96,242 8 11	3,00,940 5 6	.....		
	2. Forests	49,608 15 4	32,058 1 7	.....	17,550 13 9		
	3. Abkaree...	20,594 2 7	2,529 6 3	.....	18,064 12 4		
	2. Assessed Taxes	.....	469 0 0	469 0 0	.....		
	3. Customs	1,03,762 2 6	95,170 15 1	.....	8,591 3 5		
	4. Salt	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	5. Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	6. Stamps	12,781 13 2	43,402 0 5	30,620 3 3	.....		
	7. Mint...	.....	19,280 9 8	19,280 9 8	.....		
	8. Post Office (Provincial)	98,890 3 0	95,664 14 0	.....	3,225 5 0		
	Total	6,82,217 6 1	9,89,008 19 6	3,54,223 6 11	47,432 2 6	B II. Total charge in 1863-64	25,58,556 3 6
	II.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	66,375 4 11	58,556 3 6	.....	7,819 1 5	*Deduct.*	
	III.—Allowances to District and Village Officers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	IV.—Miscellaneous payments	36,836 7 7	21,959 1 10	.....	14,877 5 9	Subsidy ..24,50,000	
	V.—Contingencies, Special and Temporary	.....	897 12 7	897 12 7	.....	Quit rent of Seringapatam 50,000	25,00,000 0 0
	Total A and B	7,85,429 2 7	10,70,421 12 5	3,55,121 3 6	70,128 9 8		58,556 3 6
C.———	ARMY, MYSORE LOCAL FORCE (FOOT)	2,45,065 15 2	2,74,787 2 10	29,781 3 8	.....		
E.———	WORKS OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT & PUBLIC CONVENIENCE	16,633 12 9	11,389 13 10	.....	5,243 14 11	N. B.—In the Return for 1862-63 the Maharajah's stipend was included in B. II, but in 1863-64 it is entered under F. II, by order of Government in the Financial Dept.	
F.———	CIVIL SERVICES	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	I.—Public Works	13,25,989 2 4	13,58,591 13 4	32,652 11 0	.....		
	II.—Salaries and expenses of Public Departments His Highness' stipend	3,78,873 6 11	3,97,841 14 10	18,968 7 11	.....		
		3,50,000 0 0	3,50,000 0 0	.....	.....		
	III.—Law and Justice	7,08,786 15 0	9,64,196 10 10	2,55,409 11 10	.....	C. Total 1863-64	10,80,321 12 1
	IV.—Police	4,10,426 0 2	4,97,353 5 3	86,926 15 1	.....	*Deduct.*	
	V.—Education, Science, and Art	59,692 12 4	85,557 11 11	25,864 15 7	.....		
	VI.—Political Agencies and other Foreign Services ...	12,520 3 9	.....	.....	12,520 3 9	Local Horse 8,03,766 8 2	
	VII.—Superannuation and retired allowances, & gratuities for charitable and other purposes	3,03,674 7 9	3,71,852 4 6	68,177 12 9	.....	Bargeers .. 1,768 1 1	
	IX.—Miscellaneous	87,405 5 5	43,844 15 9	.....	43,560 5 8		8,05,534 9 3
	X.—Civil Contingencies	.....	47,087 9 11	47,087 9 11	.....		2,74,787 2 10
		36,37,318 11 8	41,16,326 6 4	5,35,088 4 1	56,080 9 5		
	Total Charges A to F	46,84,387 10 2	54,72,925 3 5	9,19,990 11 3	1,31,453 2 0	F. II.	
	Net Revenue	50,02,655 14 9	46,80,790 15 2	.....	3,21,864 15 7	Total payments in 1863-64 to the Maharajah ...	14,03,298 9 8
	One-fifth of the Net Revenue	10,00,531 2 11	9,36,158 3 0	.....	64,372 15 11	Payments to His Highness on account of one-fifth share	10,53,298 9 8
	H. H. the Maharajah's fixed allowance	3,50,000 0 0	3,50,000 0 0	.....	.....		
		13,50,531 2 11	12,86,158 3 0	.....	64,372 15 11		
	Financial Result.						
	Total gross collections	97,09,078 13 2	1,01,78,821 9 10	4,69,742 12 8	.....	Balance, being His Highness' stipend	3,50,000 0 0
	Deduct.						
	Charges as above	46,84,387 10 2	54,72,925 3 5	7,88,537 9 3	.....		
	One-fifth of the Net Revenue	10,00,531 2 11	9,36,158 3 0	.....	64,372 15 11		
	Payment to His Highness the Maharajah for the celebration of the marriage of Deo Parthee, son of Nunraj Urs, as sanctioned in letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 165, dated the 21st April 1863	50,000 0 0	.....	.....	50,000 0 0		
	Subsidy	24,50,000 0 0	24,50,000 0 0	.....	.....		
	Mysore Local Force—Horse	7,13,955 3 1	8,03,766 8 2	89,811 5 1	.....		
	Bargeers	1,741 9 6	1,768 1 1	26 7 7	.....		
	Rent of the Island of Seringapatam	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	.....	.....		
		89,50,615 9 8	97,14,617 15 8	8,78,375 5 11	1,14,372 15 11		
	Surplus	7,58,463 3 6	4,64,203 10 2	.....	2,94,259 9 4		

H. HUDSON,
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Total ...	3,82,217 6 1	2,39,008 10 6	3,54,223 6 11	47,432 2 6
II.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	66,375 4 11	58,556 3 6	.....	7,819 1 5
III.—Allowances to District and Village Officers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
IV.—Miscellaneous payments	36,836 7 7	21,959 1 10	.....	14,877 5 9
V.—Contingencies, Special and Temporary	.....	897 12 7	897 12 7	.....
Total A and B	7,85,429 2 7	10,70,421 12 5	3,55,121 3 6	70,128 9 8
C.— Army, Mysore Local Force (Foot)	2,45,005 15 2	2,74,787 2 10	29,781 3 8	.....
E.— Works of Internal Improvement & Public Convenience	16,633 12 9	11,389 13 10	.....	5,243 14 11
F.— Civil Services	.....	.....	.....	.....
I.—Public Works	13,25,939 2 4	13,58,591 13 4	32,652 11 0	.....
II.—Salaries and expenses of Public Departments ...	3,78,873 6 11	3,97,841 14 10	18,968 7 11	.....
His Highness' stipend	3,50,000 0 0	3,50,000 0 0	.....	.....
III.—Law and Justice	7,08,786 15 0	9,64,196 10 10	2,55,409 11 10	.....
IV.—Police	4,10,426 6 2	4,97,353 5 3	86,926 15 1	.....
V.—Education, Science, and Art	59,692 12 4	85,557 11 11	25,864 15 7	.....
VI.—Political Agencies and other Foreign Services ...	12,520 3 9	.....	.....	12,520 3 9
VII.—Superannuation and retired allowances, & gratuities for charitable and other purposes	3,03,674 7 9	3,71,852 4 6	68,177 12 9	.....
IX.—Miscellaneous	87,405 5 5	43,844 15 9	.....	43,560 5 8
X.—Civil Contingencies	.....	47,087 9 11	47,087 9 11	.....
	36,37,318 11 8	41,16,326 6 4	5,35,088 4 1	56,080 9 5
Total Charges A to F	46,84,387 10 2	54,72,925 3 5	9,19,990 11 3	1,31,453 2 0
Net Revenue	50,02,655 14 9	46,80,790 15 2	.....	3,21,864 15 7
One-fifth of the Net Revenue	10,00,531 2 11	9,36,158 3 0	.....	64,372 15 11
H. H. the Maharajah's fixed allowance	3,50,000 0 0	3,50,000 0 0	.....	.....
	13,50,531 2 11	12,86,158 3 0	.....	64,372 15 11
Financial Result.				
Total gross collections	97,09,078 13 2	1,01,78,821 9 10	4,69,742 12 8	.....
Deduct.				
Charges as above	46,84,387 10 2	54,72,925 3 5	7,88,537 9 3	.....
One-fifth of the Net Revenue	10,00,531 2 11	9,36,158 3 0	.....	64,372 15 11
Payment to His Highness the Maharajah for the celebration of the marriage of Deo Partheo, son of Nunraj Urs, as sanctioned in letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 165, dated the 21st April 1863	50,000 0 0	.....	.....	50,000 0 0
Subsidy	24,50,000 0 0	24,50,000 0 0	.....	.....
Mysore Local Force—Horse	7,13,955 3 1	8,03,766 8 2	89,811 5 1	.....
Bargeers	1,741 9 6	1,768 1 1	26 7 7	.....
Rent of the Island of Seringapatam	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	.....	.....
	89,50,615 9 8	97,14,617 15 8	8,78,375 5 11	1,14,372 15 11
Surplus	7,58,463 3 6	4,64,203 10 2	.....	2,94,259 9 4

Total charge in 1863-64.		25,58,556 3 6
Deduct.		
Subsidy	24,50,000	
Quit rent of Seringapatam	50,000	25,00,000 0 0
		58,556 3 6

N. B.—In the Return for 1862-63 the Maharajah's stipend was included in B. II, but in 1863-64 it is entered under F. II, by order of Government in the Financial Dept.

C. Total 1863-64		10,80,321 12 1
Deduct.		
Local Horse	8,03,766 8 2	
Bargeers ..	1,768 1 1	
		8,05,534 9 3
		2,74,787 2 10
F. II.		
Total payments in 1863-64 to the Maharajah ...		14,03,298 9 8
Payments to His Highness on account of one-fifth share		10,53,298 9 8
Balance, being His Highness' stipend		3,50,000 0 0

H. HUDSON,
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3rd.—The highest bidder shall be the purchaser, and in the event of any dispute arising between two or more bidders at the same price, the lot so disputed shall be put up again and resold.

4th.—The former system of upset prices is abrogated; but, in the event of the first three lots in each class not averaging such a price as may be considered a fair market value by the Officer presiding, he shall be at liberty, should he deem it proper so to do, to stop all further sales in that class.

5th.—Any surplus that may be found in weighing the quantity sold for delivery to the purchaser will be charged to him at the same rate at which the lot is sold.

6th.—A candy in the Mysore Province is equal to 560 English pounds, or 20 maunds of 40 seers, but that of the Coorg Province is equal to 550 pounds only.

7th.—The wood will be handed over to the purchaser at the Sandal Kotees, and the whole quantity purchased must be paid for and taken possession of within thirty days from the date of the sale.

8th.—Any quantity which may remain unpaid for at the expiration of thirty days from the date of the sale will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser, and should the wood paid for not be removed from the Sirkar Kotees within three months from the date of payment, Kotee rent at the rate of 4 annas per candy will be charged from date of sale. It will then be weighed in the presence of one of the Forest Assistants and removed out of the Kotees, and the losses arising therefrom shall be borne by the purchaser. The Government do not hold itself answerable for the loss of weight arising from the wood being kept in store after sale.

9th.—The purchaser shall after the sale deposit a sum equal to 25 per cent. of the amount of his purchase, to be forfeited to the Government on failure of his adhering to the terms above specified.

10th.—It is to be understood that in conformity with existing rules, no sandalwood can be sold by private individuals within the Mysore Territories or pass without a passport, which will be granted on application by the Forest or Revenue Authorities.

APPENDIX K.—TABLE No. 1.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, AND VACCINATION.

Table giving an abstract of the Returns of the Hospitals at Bangalore.

HOSPITALS AT BANGALORE.		Remained 30th April 1864.	ADMITTED. 1863. May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	1864. January.	February.	March.	April.	Total.	Grand Total.	Died.
Pettah Hospital ...	In-patients	45	59	60	70	65	67	73	70	83	56	81	67	76	827	872	62
	Out-patients	81	814	993	1,140	1,174	1,148	1,215	1,214	1,136	1,243	1,060	1,197	1,189	13,523	13,604	5
Cantonment Hospital ...	In-patients	42	64	63	75	58	54	40	63	41	54	38	43	46	639	681	86
	Out-patients	25	177	188	199	193	160	181	198	190	207	267	287	256	2,503	2,528	0
	Total.....	193	1,114	1,304	1,484	1,490	1,429	1,509	1,545	1,450	1,560	1,446	1,594	1,567	17,492	17,685	153
Pettah Jail		0	0	0	32	50	38	50	47	55	48	65	47	42	474	474	21
Cantonment Jail		11	34	30	25	32	30	37	32	31	33	17	35	27	363	374	4
	Total	11	34	30	57	82	68	87	79	86	81	82	82	69	837	848	25
Commr.'s Office* ...	Out-patients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18	21	6	0	0	47	47	0
Establishment ...	Out-patients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	74	48	11	0	0	134	134	0
" Followers	Out-patients	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	92	69	17	0	0	181	181	0
	Total.....	53	4	3	2	7	6	7	5	8	7	2	5	3	59	112	9
Lunatic Asylum		31	2	0	3	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	13	44	3
Leper Asylum																	

* On circuit.

APPENDIX K.—Table No. 2.

Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Vaccination.

Table giving an abstract of the Returns of the Nundidroog Division.

Particulars.	Remained 30th April 1863.	Admitted. 1863. May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	1864. January.	February.	March.	April.	Total.	Grand Total.	Died.	Remarks
Toomcoor Jail	19	56	53	48	44	58	63	54	63	179	200	35	36	889	908	21	
Total ...	19	56	53	48	44	58	63	54	63	179	200	35	36	889	908	21	
Nundidroog Superintendent's Establishment ... ... Out-patients	3	0	0	3	7	9	11	13	13	12	8	14	13	103	106	0	
Followers .. ... Ditto.	0	11	8	3	26	33	34	33	43	63	60	55	45	414	414	0	
Toomcoor Superintendent's Establishment ... ... Out-patients	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	
Followers ... ... Ditto.	1	4	6	6	6	7	4	3	2	5	12	6	3	64	65	1	
Colar Supt.'s Estab. ... Ditto.	4	13	8	5	3	9	9	9	7	16	10	21	25	135	139	1	
Followers ... ... Ditto.	1	5	16	49	102	61	54	64	54	43	52	46	68	614	615	3	
Total	10	34	38	66	144	119	112	122	119	139	142	142	154	1,331	1,341	5	

APPENDIX K.—TABLE No. 3.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, & VACCINATION.

Table giving an abstract Return of the Nugur Division.

PARTICULARS.		Remained 30th April 1863.	ADMITTED. 1863. May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	1864. January.	February.	March.	April.	Total.	Grand Total.	Died.	REMARKS.
Shimogah Civil Hospital	In-patients	40	64	40	26	29	28	23	26	36	26	11	17	11	337	377	42	
	Out-patients	47	282	211	212	312	394	375	287	301	219	181	201	174	3,149	3,196	11	
Shimogah	Supt.'s Estab.	5	33	20	15	15	23	25	22	19	16	12	20	16	236	241	2	
	Followers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	59	17	109	109	0	
	Total	92	379	271	253	356	445	423	335	356	261	237	297	218	3,831	3,923	55	
Shimogah Jail		49	0	34	42	27	18	34	27	30	.....	18	17	37	299	348	40	
	Total	49	0	34	42	27	18	34	27	30	15	18	17	37	299	348	40	
Chittledroog	Supt's. Establishment	2	5	3	2	5	3	5	2	1	2	7	4	7	46	48	0	
	Followers	14	32	62	57	33	9	39	16	9	12	28	39	21	357	371	2	
	Total	16	37	65	59	38	12	44	18	10	14	35	43	28	403	419	2	
Cudoor	Supt's. Establishment	2	20	10	6	10	11	13	12	5	12	4	15	7	125	127	0	
	Followers	1	12	10	23	29	35	50	64	28	59	53	58	51	472	473	2	
	Total	3	32	20	29	39	46	63	76	33	71	57	73	58	597	600	2	

APPENDIX K.—TABLE No. 4.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, & VACCINATION.

Table giving an abstract of the Return of the Ashtagram Division.

PARTICULARS.	Remained 30th April 1863.	ADMITTED. 1863. May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	1864. January.	February.	March.	April.	Total.	Grand Total.	Died.	REMARKS.
Mysore — Superintendent's Establishment	...	4	9	5	9	4	5	3	16	7	7	13	8	90	90	0	
Mysore — " " Followers	...	21	44	40	21	34	31	22	42	33	30	54	44	416	416	2	
Mysore — Deputy Supt.'s Establishment	...	...	...	...	12	19	21	9	24	24	19	14	32	174	174	0	
Mysore — " " Followers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	8	15	25	48	48	7	
Mysore — Total	..	25	53	45	42	57	57	34	82	64	64	96	109	728	728	9	
Hassan — Superintendent.'s Establishment	..	7	7	12	10	7	9	9	12	9	11	3	8	104	104	0	
Hassan — " Followers	7	30	20	30	40	29	33	34	18	36	18	26	31	345	352	1	
Hassan — Total	7	37	27	42	50	36	42	43	30	45	29	29	39	449	456	1	
Mysore Jail	23	50	37	42	47	48	42	61	46	53	43	47	45	561	584	22	
Total	23	50	37	42	47	48	42	61	46	53	43	47	45	561	584	22	